HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL XV NO 75— BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 29 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,450
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..		16,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWAx ..		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
30 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR I HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £126

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARDHA ...	8,268
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8,427
21st ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
29th March	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
30th Mar.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
1st April	CHAKLA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hiyeizan Maru ..	4614	16 Mar.	28 Mar.
Hankow Maru ..	4104	20 ,,	1 April.
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 ,,	6 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5893	31 ,,	11 ,,
Akita Maru ..	3817	4 April	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 ,,	20 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 ,,	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indo Maru ..	11th Mar.	20th Mar.
Shiraha Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Heinan Maru ..	20th ,,	31st ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	27th ,,	7th April
Shunko Maru ..	10th April	20th ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	22nd ,,	3rd May

For Particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,
Phone No 22180, Telegrams: "OHOSS."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.
Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES.—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA.
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 20, Grey Street, CALCUTTA, or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A few CANVASSERS and COMMISSION AGENTS for selling shares of a limited concern. Apply to the MANAGER, The Sanda Motor Works and Service, Ltd., 1B. Swallow Lane Calcutta.
A 28349

WANTED—For a charitable dispensary a Gujarati speaking M. B. B. S., or L. M. & S. Hours of work about 7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Private practice will not be allowed. Apply, stating age, experience easte, qualifications and salary expected, with [illegible]imonials, to SECRETARY, Social Ser[illegible] League, P. O. Box 36, Mombasa, [illegible]nya Protectorate.
28312

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

SIDDHA GULIKA—A Sovereign remedy for Malaria and all periodical fevers. Roots out the malady and restores the body to perfect health. Price Rs. 1 1/2 for 6 pills sufficient for a complete cure. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankave, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28311

CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS—An unfailing specific for Importence, general debility and all diseases having its seat in the generative organs, Chronic gonorrhoea, bladder complaints, stricture, etc. Guaranteed harmless. No diet restrictions. Price Rs. 3-8 per tin of 30 Pills. Apply to V. M. SADANANDAN, Aryavaidyan, Mankave, Chalapuram, MALABAR.
N 28310

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GUJARATI ENCYCLOPAEDIA—Kachcha manuscript ready before September. Wanted literary workers, local agents, canvassers, subscription hundred Rupees payable before September. Apply prospectus. Dr. Ketkar—Poona City.
L R150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS for admission to I.A., I.Sc., S.B.A. and S.B.Sc. Classes.
Term beginning from 20-6-1927.

I.Sc. CLASS:—Students getting 40 marks in Physics and 35 per cent. in Mathematics should apply. Applications of students from Colleges which provide for tuition in the I.Sc. subjects will not be considered.

S.B.A. and S.B.Sc. Classes:—Applicants should state their optional subjects for B.A. and Principal and Subsidiary Subjects for B.Sc. Applications for admission to the I.A. and I.Sc. classes should reach this office **on or before 20-4-27**, and those for admission to the B.A. and B.Sc. classes **on or before 22-4-27**. Necessary application forms can be obtained personally from the office or by sending a stamped (one anna) envelope. Applications received either later than the fixed dates or on ordinary paper, will not be considered.

As regards applications for admission to the remaining classes, Notice will be given by the middle of May.

V. B. DIVATIA,
In Charge Principal,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Gujarat College,
Ahmedabad, March, 1927.
28352

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A OFFICERS REST HOUSE AT POONA

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned; for the construction of the above mentioned work, at his office at Parel on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1927, upto 1 p.m.

2. Tender forms can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of rupee one.

3. Specification of works, Plans and conditions can be seen in the undersigned's office.

4. The envelope enclosing tender should be endorsed "Tender for the construction of a officers Rest House at Poona".

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor assign any reason for the non-acceptance of the same.

O. G. EDWARDS,
District Engineer,
Construction—Parel.

Loco. Offices,
G. I. P. Railway,
Parel, 23rd March, 1927.
28343.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE CERTIFICATES for Five Shares Nos. 2930, 2929, 2194, 8506 and 8501 of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Narandas Lakhmidas have been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the Undersigned.

Name:—K. N. JOSHI.
Address:—Mohan Building, Girgaum, Bombay.
R148

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OLD CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATE in respect of two Ordinary shares Nos. 1,08,445 to 1,08,446 of the old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of the late Mr. Francisco Xavier de Souza has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for the shares of the New Company into which the said old shares have been converted will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 28th March, 1927.
R149

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions, and on behalf of our client, RAI BAHADUR SIRDAR SIR HUKUMCHANDJI SARUPCHANDJI, Knight, the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, Indore, Notice is hereby given that, under the partnership Agreement, dated the 19th of November, 1924, all cheques, negotiable securities, documents, etc., relating to the said firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company, and the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, to be valid, should be signed by our client or his nominee, and that Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Son never had, and have not, any right, power or authority, by themselves alone to sign any cheques, negotiable securities, documents, etc., at Indore or at Bombay, on account of the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company or the Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, Indore. Our client has learnt that the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim have acted wrongfully and in fraud of our client in passing certain documents in Bombay purporting to do so in the name of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company, as on behalf and on account of the Kalyanmal Mills Limited. A Resolution has been already passed by the Board of Directors of the Kalyanmal Mills Limited closing the so-called branch office wrongfully kept up in Bombay by the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim in the name of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company and as on account of the Kalyanmal Mills Limited and providing for other matters and the said Resolution is binding on the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company, and on the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim as one of the partners thereof. The public including Banks, are therefore, hereby warned and notice is hereby given, that the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim, have no right, power, or authority, to keep up any office in Bombay in the name of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company as the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, and as on account of the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, to rent any premises, or to keep any clerks or servants for the same, or to take any loans, incur debts, draw, endorse, negotiate, or accept any bill of exchange Hundi, or other negotiable instrument, or security, or to execute or pass any document or writing, or to do any other act whatsoever, in the name of Messrs. Tilockchand Kalyanmal and Company or the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, and that all persons in any manner dealing with the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Cassamally Ahmed Rahim will be deemed to have express notice of the said partnership Agreement, and Resolution, and the terms thereof, and the facts above stated, and will act at their own risk and peril, and our client is not and will not be responsible for or in respect of the same, in any manner whatsoever.

Bombay, dated this 28th day of March, 1927

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Rai Bahadur Sirdar Sir Hukamchandji Sarupchandji, Knight.
28355

PUBLIC NOTICES.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1927, along with a cash Deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject a tender or tenders, fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Sec. Tres., & Agents.
28345

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Notice dated the 18th February, 1927 published in 'The Times of India' of the 19th Idem, and other Newspapers, over the signature of the Attorneys for Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and his son Kassamally Ahmed Rahim carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Son, in answer to the notice published in 'The Times of India' of the 11th Idem and other Newspapers over our signature as the Attorneys for our clients, The Kalyanmal Mills Limited, Indore, our said clients state that the allegations made by Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim in the said notice are false and misleading, and are made with ulterior objects. NOTICE is hereby given to the public that, under the partnership agreement of the 19th of November 1924, by which the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim are bound, all cheques, negotiable securities, documents etc., relating to our clients the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, or to the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents thereof, to be valid, should at Indore be signed by Rai Bahadur Sirdar Sir Hukumchandji Sarupchandji Knight the senior partner of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of our clients, or his nominee and in Bombay, by the said Rai Bahadur Sirdar Sir Hukumchandji Sarupchandji Knight, or his nominee, along with the signature of the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim or Kassamally Ahmed Rahim, and that the said Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim never had, and have not, any right, power or authority by themselves alone to sign any cheques, negotiable securities documents etc., at Indore or at Bombay on account of our clients the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, or the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company. Our clients charge that the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim have acted wrongfully and in fraud of our clients in passing certain documents in Bombay purporting to do so as on behalf and on account of our clients. Resolutions have been passed by our clients' Board of Directors closing the so-called branch office in Bombay which was wrongfully kept up by Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim in the name of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Company and providing for other matters. The said Resolution regarding the closing of the said office in Bombay, and other matters was duly passed by a majority of the Board according to the Articles of Association and according to Law, and is valid and binding, amongst others, on the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim, and the allegation of the latter that it is Ultra Vires, illegal and null and void etc. is quite false and unwarranted. The public including Banks are, therefore, hereby again warned and notice is hereby given that all persons lending money to, making deposits with, or obtaining Hundees, securities or other documents from the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim or dealing with them otherwise howsoever, will be deemed to have express notice of the said partnership agreement, and resolution, and the terms thereof and the facts above stated and will act at their own risk and peril, and that our clients the Kalyanmal Mills Limited are not and will not be responsible for or in respect of the same. NOTICE is hereby further given that the signature of the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim is not necessary to any documents or dealings of our clients the Kalyanmal Mills Limited, and the requisition of the said Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Kassamally Ahmed Rahim to obtain the same is unjustified and is made with ulterior objects.

Bombay, dated this 28th day of March, 1927.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Kalyanmal Mills, Limited, Indore.
28356

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 101 of 1922.

DARASHA JIVAJI VAKIL .... Plaintiff.
vs.
FATMABAI, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy and others ..Defendants.

AND

Suit No. 13 of 1923.

Bai FATMABAI, widow of Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MAHOMEDBHOY MULLA ESMAILJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit No. 101 of 1923 and bearing date the 20th day of Aug. 1923, and Judge's Order made in the above two suits dated 15th February, 1927, the following immoveable properties will be sold in one or more lots by public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, 1927, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS

LOT NO. 1.

Freehold land or ground with messuages tenements and buildings and the machinery including oil engine, flour mills, tanks and other fixtures thereon, admeasuring together three thousand one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts formed and made up by the City Survey Nos. 1834, 1834B and 1834C of the City Survey of Jalgaon Town and bearing Municipal Nos. 136, 240, 141 and 142 and 143 and situate at Bhawani Peth, within the limits of Jalgaon Town, the whole of such piece together bounded on the North by Public Street on the South partly by Survey No. 1834A and partly by 1836 on the East partly by Survey No. 1835 and partly by 1836 and on the West by public Street.

LOT NO. 2.

Land or ground admeasuring seven hundred square yards or thereabouts with buildings thereon and entered as City Survey No. 1837 and bearing Municipal No 197 in the Register of the City Survey of Jalgaon and situate at Bhawani Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town the whole of such piece bounded on the North by Survey No. 1834A on the South by the Public Street on the East by Survey No. 1836 and on the West by Public Street.

LOT NO. 3.

Freehold land or ground admeasuring two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts with buildings thereon and entered as City Survey No. 1708 and bearing Municipal No. 147 in the Register of the City Survey of the Jalgaon Town and situate at Bhawani Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town and which whole piece of land is bounded on the North by Public Street on the South by Survey No. 1697 and on the East by Survey No. 1707 and on the West by Survey No. 1709.

LOT NO. 4.

Freehold land or ground formed and made up by the City Survey Nos. 1897 and 1897A and bearing Municipal Nos. 29, 30 and 31 togethar admeasuring one thousand two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts with buildings thereon and situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town the whole of such piece together is bounded, on the North by the Public Street on the South by the Public Street, on the East by the Public Street and on the West by Survey No. 1896 and which whole piece of land is constituted and made up by the two aforesaid numbers.

LOT NO. 5.

Land or ground, admeasuring two hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts with messuage tenements and buildings thereon and entered as City Survey No 1895 and bearing Municipal No. 33 in the Register of the City Survey Records of the Jalgaon City and situate at Polan Peth, within the limits of Jalgaon City in the Registration Sub-District and Taluka of Jalgaon and which piece is bounded, on the North by the Public Street on the South by the Public Street on the East by Survey No. 1896 and on the West by Survey No. 1894A.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of Government land entered in the Register of Revenue Survey of Jalgaon as Survey No. 201 and bearing Entry No. 524 Patrak 'K', admeasuring Gunthas seven and assessed at annas two only and in the Register of the City Survey of Jalgaon as City Survey No. 1856 admeasuring eight hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and situate at Polan Peth within the limits of Jalgaon Town and the whole piece is bounded on the North by the City Survey No. 1851 on the South partly by the City Survey No. 1857 and partly by the Public Street (the eastern side of plot is only a pointed angle) on the East and West partly by the Public Street and partly by City Survey No. 1857.

LOT NO. 7.

One mango tree standing and situate on the land in the Survey No. 273 and bearing Entry No. 415 of the Village Mchroon in the Registration Sub-District of Jalgaon in the Registration District of East Khandesh, such mango tree together with all the rights liberties ways paths for removing and taking fruits from the tree and together with all the rights and easements in connection with the said mango tree.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed in Suit No. 101 of 1923 at No. 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner,
28229

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 319 of 1918.

Re: MORARJI DAYAL THUCKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Modykhana, carrying on business as Cloth Merchant under the name of Anandji Morarji: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th May, 1927 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28353

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VITHALWADY CROSS LANE OTHERWISE CALLED TELWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgages Mr. Manilal Bhikabhoy and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Soondrabai widow of Damoder Karson, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auciton on THURSDAY the 31st March 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Western side of Vithalwady Cross Lane otherwise called Telwady and containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 48 and now under C Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9 Telwady and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Mamoo Ladha and now belonging to Naginchand Foolchand, on or towards the West by the said Vithalwady Cross Lane otherwise called Telwady, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Kassumbhoy Kaderbhoy and now belonging to Maneckchand Lalchand and on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Anandrao Sadashiv and now to Dharsey Karson and which said hereditaments and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1457 and Cadastral Survey No. 1490 Bhuleshwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
NO. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAVATLAL VARMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

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The well-known Indian Musician of India will give two Scientific MUSIC CONCERTS in Classic and Hindustani Music on
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AT GAIETY THEATRE
BORI BUNDER.
Prices: Sofas a Rs. 2-/-, Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 1. Special Box 3 Seats Rs. 25.
All Prices Exclusive of Tax.
BOOKING AT GAIETY THEATRE.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing prices. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3a. per cwt. in the Prices for Nearer positions both in respect of Java and Beet Sugar. Prices for Distant positions for Java Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Barpeta" Sh. 17 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Octo/nov/Dec Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

Shipment March Sh. 17/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 16/11 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 26.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Coton Exchange are as follows:—

	Week ending 26/3/27 Bales.
Total in Sight	16,647,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	566,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	135,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	6,408,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	376,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Cotton Stock	10,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	500
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
American Cotton Afloat	199,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	10,000
Total Afloat	285,000
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	348,000

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	„ 1,60,000	„ 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	„ 85,00,000	„ 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POONKHANWALA, Managing Director.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION

Bombay, Mar. 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 3/4.
Bank's buying D/st D P Rs. 131 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 23/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.02.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.94.
London—Rome Liras 105.80.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of exchange.—Quiet steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent
3 months 5 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13/6/6.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13/7/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 59/3.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 58/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/11.

London, Mar. 28.

Bar gold ready dol. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 25/11.
Silver forward d. 25/8.
Tone of silver—Quiet and steady. India bought and sold. China sold. Undertone steady.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay March 28.

The linseed Market opened at Rs. 10/11/9 and declined to 10/11/- on general selling by local operators.

Business in Linseed for September delivery was started to-day at Rs. 10/11/- which closed quiet at Rs. 10/10/9.

The Wheat Market was rather quiet for May delivery and prices closed earlier by quarter an anna at Rs. 7-10-9. September wheat was in moderate demand which opened at Rs. 7-12-3 and steady on Jobbers buying at Rs. 7-12-6.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 6 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 1 0
Rapeseed Guzerath	11 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11 2 0
Castorseed Bold	10 5 0
Castorseed Small	10 12 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	12 14 0
Groundnutseeds Madras/ Khandesh	13 2 0
Tilseed Bold 85/15	17 4 0
Tilseed Small	17 0 0
Cottonseed	4 3 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	7 15 0
Wheat Karachi Bugla	8 4 0
Wheat Scour 70/'0	8 2 6

A Darjeeling, message says:—"On the 13th instant the new Maharaja of Bhutan was installed on the Gaddi." A. P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Narrow and Featureless—Range 5 Points. Futures closed 2 to 3 Points Higher.

LOCAL:—Scattered Buying. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Brothers' Report dated 28th instant states:—

New York May highest on the 26th, 14.11 (10-14 a.m.) lowest 14.06 (at the opening).

"The President of the United States has signed the Bill for a reduction in number of crop reports to be issued this year. This means the cutting out of the June and July condition figures, with five monthly estimates from August to December, Acreage estimate in July, also a report on grade and carry-over and reports during the growing season estimating the character of grades, staples, and quantity of deliverable and undeliverable cotton for contract purposes.

Messrs. Dewkaren Nanjee's Weekly report states:—

Our New York friends wire to us during the week that they think the tendency for cotton is gradually higher. It also appears, especially in view of the considerably smaller figure of the Final Ginnings, that a material decline from the present level is not considered likely in well-informed quarters in America although a set-back in the textile trade has been in evidence after the recent spell of briskness. With regard to our local market, our market remains too high though it is less so in comparison to the last week. This disparity is acting as a check on bullish views here. Also as a consequence over one lakh bales of American cotton have arrived, about that number (considering bales of 400 lbs.) are already shipped for India, and further two lakhs will, if the present disparity continues, probably be shipped making nearly four lakhs, a figure hitherto never reached. Having a favourable opinion of the American market and being mindful of the fact that our market is too dear, it seems that the best policy for operating in our local market for the present is to act on both sides—buy in easy markets and sell on bulges.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. in their report of the day state:—

The ready market was again neglected and the falling off in the demand grows daily more pronounced. Considering that the market will presently have to absorb increasing arrivals from Gujerat and Kathiawar, whilst heavy arrivals of American Cotton are also expected in the near future, it would not at all surprise us to see the long expected adjustment to American prices slowly being effected; in what manner the adjustment will be made we do not profess to be able to foretell, but we rather fancy that in the near future the tendency will be for prices at this end to sag whilst the American markets remain steady.

AMERICAN.

On Saturday the New York futures market ruled quiet at a decline of 2 points during the first five minutes and since then prices improved 5 points in the following ten minutes. Afterwards the market ruled narrow and closed at an advance of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton ruled quiet but steady with prices unchanged.

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady at a rise of 3 points and improved on short covering. The close was steady 6 points higher. Spot Cotton prices ruled steady at a rise of 5 points and sales of ready cotton being 2,000 bales.

Heavy short covering soon after the final ginning figures and subsequent heavy long liquidation has left the cotton market with a minimum of open business either side. While the general sentiment continues bullish, there is nothing in the situation to cause a rush of buyers or induce Bears to humour the market. Under such a state we are passing through narrow markets and small fluctuations in prices. However it appears that operators are awaiting crop developments before taking any decided action and should prices decline, we believe it will induce buyers to commit on the long side.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, March 28.

Following a slight rise in New York futures, our market to-day opened quiet but steady for Broach April-May delivery at Rs. 293 and improved on Japanese firm buying. Local operators were unloading and the operations were confined more or less between Jobbers. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A.|M.	293	293|4	293	293|8
Broach J.|A.	297|8	298|8	297|8	298|4
Oomra May	284	285	284	285
Bengal May	268	268	267|8	267|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 28.

Liverpool opened 1 point lower. Our market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 294 and improved half a rupee on scattered buying but later declined on a Japanese firm selling moderately. The close was as under:—

Broach A.|M.	294	294|8	293|8	293|12
Broach J.|A.	298	298|8	298	298|8
Oomra May	285	253|8	285	285|4
Bengal May	268	269	268	269

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, March 28.

	Yen.
June	207.60—1.70
September	211.30—1.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Bengal May	268
Broach Apl|May	294
Broach Jan|Apl	299
Oomra May	286
Bengal 286 279 272 264	
S.|P. 282 275 268 260	
Rajputana 286 279 272 264	
Oomra No. 3. 290 285 280	
C. P. No. 1 305 300 295	
C. P. No. 2 298 293 288	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

100	N. Fatehalli	Arbi 299
500	Ramgopal Keshavdeo	Berar 294
100	Forbes & Co.	Neemuch 285
100	Forbes & Co.	Indore 290
100	Ozoburin	Shegaon 290
200	Birla Bros.	Okara 319
500	A. Damodar	Khamgaon 292
200	A. Damodar	Khamgaon 292
300	A. Damodar	Muthia 285
100	Charbhy Jeram	Harda 284
200	Simplex Mill	Muheji 291

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 26.

		Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M.G. 280
„	Fine	„ 270
„	F.G.	„ 265
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	„ 270
„	F.G.	„ 263
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G. 302/5
Nagpur	„	„ 302/5
Yeotmal	„	„ 292/96
Arvi	„	„ 292/98
Amraoti	„	„ 285/90
Khamgaon-Akola	„	„ 285/90
Mulkapur	„	„ 280/85
Khandesh	„	„ 280/85
Muthia	Fine	„ 280
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.	305/10
Purna	Average	„ 285/90
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„ 285/90
Indore/Ujjain	„	„ 300/2
Burwah Sanavad		285/90
Broach	Fine M.G.	315/20
„	F.G. „	
Western Good		325
Miraj/Sangli	F.G.	335/40
Compta	F. G. M. G.	345

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay March, 28.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 26th inst.

Wheat	1,851 cwts.
Linseed	5,646 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	469 „
Gingellyseeds	313 „
Poppyseed	51 „
Groundnuts	1,591 „
Castorseed	2,914 „
Rice	2,850 „
Myrabollams	2,525 „
Cottonseed	2,359 „
Mowraseed	70 „
Gram	1,482 „
Joowar	300 „
Barley	127 „
Bajree	1,885 „
Coal	6,542 tons.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, March 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 26-3-27.	Since 1st. September Last Year.	
Khandesh	3,04,744	2,82,296	
Central India	541	2,53,950	3,24,776
Barsi and Nagar	264	1,79,398	1,81,500
Hyderabad-Gaorani		62,660	66,004
Berar	680	5,17,091	4,19,573
Central Provinces	736	2,11,152	2,15,961
Total Oomras	2,221	15,28,995	14,90,193
Dholera	758	1,05,662	1,71,418
N.W. Provinces		53,466	1,26,839
Rajputana	226	37,035	83,615
Sind-Punjab	55	1,04,551	2,31,293
Broach	2,226	54,489	2,71,363
Coompta & Dharwar	2,147	41,437	28,908
Westerns-Northerns	200	17,374	19,095
Cocoanada		395	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	5,238	7,218
Persian		3,375	2,310
American	16,003	1,32,094	1,310
Egyptian and African		31,723	41,728
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		468
Total	23,986	21,05,529	24,76,281

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 24th March.

In full pressed Bales.	This year 26-3-27.	Last year.
Europe	2,535	2,10,350 3,57,718
Japan & China	16,000	10,39,747 11,57,045
Coast Ports		9,542 18,824
Up-country by Rail		69,626 54,645
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,532 74,598
Total	18,535	13,64 797 16,62,830

STOCK EXCHANGE.

UNDERNOTE FAIRLY STEADY

Bombay, Mar. 28.

To-day the Stock Exchange opened quiet with a small business in mill shares but towards the close the demand was increasing and the market closed fairly steady.

We quite Fazal 932/8, Dyeing 952/8 Pabany 218/12 and Finlay 153/12.

There was a healthy demand for Tata Iron Shares and the market ruled rather firm, ordinary shares closed at 64/12 and Defferds 208/12.

There was brisk demand for Cement shares which caused a steady rise in these shares Bundi closing at 27/4. Katni at 167/8 and Indian Cement at Rs. 173/12.

The following are to-day's closing prices.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India	50	1-2	76	4
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	29	4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1480	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	371	4
Union	5	0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	22	4
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	29	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	173	12
Katni Cement O.	100	..	167	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	525	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	7	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	53	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	870	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	101	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	102	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkhana	100	5 p.c.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5 p.c.	95	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	100	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	111	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	183	12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	79	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	835	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	140	
Bombay Tramways P...	50	3-8	66	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	97	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1057	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7. p.c.	995	
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	590	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	845	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press	..	..	435	
Akbari	500	..	100	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1020	
Indian Cotton	126	20	201	4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	227	8
New Berar	500	80	795	
New East India	1,000	..	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	557	8
New Prince of Wales	500	61	560	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	560	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	257	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	643	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	190	Pri.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	XD
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	35	
British Burma Petroleum	8	0-6-9	5	14
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50Y	650	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	129	8
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	88	4
Tata Iron and steel Def.		30	208	12
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy.		..	64	12
Thacker	50	..	115	
Telephone	50	Nil	42	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	60	228	950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4 p.c.	4	11
Jupiter	..	..	4	11
New India	25	..	22	
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1550	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	4	14
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430	
Apollo	50	..	8	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	50	15	3'0	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 28.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 78/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935/ Rs. 102/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933. Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 108/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds 1931, 106/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 112/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates. Delivery 12th April 3-1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 78/13 1945/55; Rs. 108/6.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 25.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S. Ports	198,000
Exports to Great Britain	61,000
Exports to France and Continent	112,000
Exports to Japan	94,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	2,534,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,036,000

Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	952	8
Bombay Industrial	108		7-0-0	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	300	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	75	
Century	100	20y	440	
Central India O.	10	16	530	
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	470	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land Mill	100	65	137	8xd
Crescent	100	4	197	8
Curimbhoy	250	..	280	
David	500	..	250	
Kuria	100	..	165	
Dawn	250	55	745	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1-1-6	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	258	12
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	
Elphinstone O.	700	..	28	8
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	932	8
Finlay	1,000	..	153	12
Framjee Petit	100	..	600	
Gokak	100	5	125	xd
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1775	
Indian Bleaching etc	1000	751	181	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1150	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	362	8
Jamashed O.	250	..	67	8
Khatau Makanjee	Nil	..	105	
Kilachand	25	..	3	4
Kohinoor	500		1177	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	6100	
Madhavrao Scindia	100	..	26	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	127	8
Madras United	250	15	500	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	77	8
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	128	12
Mysore	53	4	130	
New City of Bombay	100	10	175	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	332	8
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	56	
Pearl	250	8	561	4
Phoenix	100	10	431	4
Premier	100	..	10	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	615	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8500	
Simplex	100	..	166	4
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500		1675	
Swadeshi	500	..	532	8
Swan	00	..	162	8
Tata Mill O.	5	..	97	8
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2650	
Vishnu P.	500	35	650	
Western India Spng.	1,000	50y	915	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			430	
Bombay Cotton			330	
Bombay Dyeing	953 12	956 4	952 8	952 8
Century			440	
Central India			530	
Colaba Land			137	8xd
Crescent			197	8
Edward Sassoon			140	
Fazulbhoy	932 8	935	930	932 8
Finlays			153	12
Globe			40	
Gokak			127	8
Indian Bleaching			181	4
Indore Malwa			362	8
Kohinoor			1177	8
Madhowjee			127	8
Mathuradas			77	8
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			132	8
New Great			332	8
Pearl	557 8	562 8	555 4	561 4
Pabany			258	12
Phoenix			431	4
Simplex			165	
Swadeshi			532	8
Swan Mills			162	8
Tata Mills			96	4
Govt. paper : /2 per cent.			78	13
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108	5

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 28.

S.S. "Port Low," Captain Manuel from Odessa.

S.S. "Cape Ortegal," Captain McMaster, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 29.

S.S. "Hiyeizen Maru," Captain Hashida, for Kobe.

S.S. "Hiran Maru," Captain Kuho, for Rangoon.

S.S. "Rochdale," Captain Evans for Australia.

LOADING.

Bombay, March 28.

Steamer "Tarantia" for Liverpool.

Steamer "Cape Ortegal" for Rangoon.

S.S. "Port Low":—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer "Port Low" arrived in harbour yesterday from Odessa with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. "Cape Ortegal":—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer "Cape Ortegal," arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. "Hiyeizen Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Hiyeizen Maru," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Hiran Maru":—The O. S. K. steamer "Hiran Maru" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with ballast.

S.S. "Rochdale":—The M. M. Company's steamer "Rochdale," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Australia, with ballast.

S.S. "Lt. de La Tour":—The Messageries M. Company's steamer "Lt. de La Tour" arrived in harbour yesterday from Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

S.S. "Hoogkerk" from Hamburg, Agents: E. D. Sassoon and Co.:—
3250 bags sugar; 25 cases glass ware; 50 cases art silk yarn; 500 cks and 20 drums carbonates potash; 51 packages iron wire; 38 cts. empty glass bottles; 40 cases window glass; 62 cases hollow glass; 10 cases earthen ware; 204 cases, 714 bundles and 9 packages hurricane lanterns; 30 bales and 14 cases paper; 51 cases padlocks and accessories; 16 cases tin mirrors; 13 cases enamel ware; 18 cases iron scales; 120 cks. twietatars red lead; 19 packages sewing machines; 5 bags, 13 pieces and 37 bundles bar steal; 25 cases indian rubber tubing manufacture of rubber; 154 reels paste board desks; 111 bundles motor rubber covers; 13 cases motor rubber covers and tubes; 13 bales carriage tyray; 30 cases iron wire; 9 cases oil varnishes; 13 cases earth colours; 8 cases fire extinguisher; 10 drums rectified spirits; 475 cases school slates; 25 cases tin toys; 90 drums chloride of magnesium; 600 bags soda ash; 16 cases buttons; 15 cases art silk and cotton mixed goods; 11 cases alumium ware; 21 pieces mantlae bleache; 44 bundles Decan bleache; 14 bundles hemptsparam; 16 bundles drukrege; 144 packages steel springs.

From Antwerp:—18 bundles and 3 cts. expanded motor sheets; 105 cases dry earth colours; 71 bundles steel bars; 20 coils wire; 72 pieces square steel bars; 98 bundles round steel bars; 50 bags maize starch; 301 cases glass ware; 20 bags bolts and nuts; 47 cts. asbestor cement sheet; 20,000 pieces steel sleepers; 10 cks. lead pipes; 140 cases rivets; 100 cases panel and pins; 110 cases wire nails; 456 bundles galvanized bar lead wire; 200 drums sulphur of sodium.

From Rotterdunam:—50 bags sulphite of aluminer; 162 debryshus acetic acid; 60 cks. wire nails; 696 bales straw boards; 80 cks. barytes; 44 cases and 157 drums chemicals; 12 cases chloroform; 1,655 cases beer; 652 cases iron tube fittings; 489 bags exhausted caraway seed; 2336 bags farina; 90 dlbags dextrine; 120 drums chicory; 121 cases cheese; 15 cases confectionary 752 kegs white paint; 30 kegs white zinc; 2 cks., 15 kegs and 15 cases dry earth colour; 446 pieces reels; 22 bundles fish plates; 10 cases medicines selid; 133 bags sugar; 15 cases medicine liquid; 10 cases ammonia carbonate; 20 cases jane.; 192 cases schnapps; 23 cases raw yarns of artificial silk; 13 bales picking boards; 1468 cases beer; 100 cks. nitrate of storntea; 129 coils, 11 cts. and 4 cases copper wire; 20 cases paint; 322 bales printing paper; 259 bales writing paper; 15 bales coloured boards; 100 cases maize starch; 68 cases and 10 cks. glow lamps; 65 cases grain.

EXPORTS.

S.S. "Ranchi" for London:—49 cwt. pearl shell, J. Jeevan and Co.; 68 cases bristle, Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.; 610 cwt. coffee, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S.S. "Sommelsdijik" for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, Rayevia Bros.; 52 bales hemp, T. Dawoodbhoy.

S.S. "Margha" for Havre:—200 cwt. mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 232 cwt. turmeric, E. Virjee and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2,000 tons manganese ore, Grindlay and Co. Ltd; 770 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 280 bales cotton Kottak and Co.

S.S. "Ethelwolf" for Antwerp:—3000 cwt. morwra seed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. "Taratia" for Liverpool:—2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S.S. "Kasenga" for New York:—300 cwt gum mowra, E. Virjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton waste, K. Visram and Co.; 314 cwt. gum shirag, E. Vispee and Co.; 140 cwt. gum gatty, S. Khetsey.

For Boston:—199 cwt gum gatty, S. Khetsey and Co.

S.S. "Genova" for Genova:—4000 tons. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Constansa:—51 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

CALCUTTA WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

Calcutta, Mar. 26.

The weekly report ending the week on the 26th inst. by Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny states as under:—

JUTES.

The period under review shows a remarkable rise all round in this section. In sympathy with a gradual improving market in the finished commodities the share values appreciated to a large extent, some of the most neglected scrips coming in for great demand. Howrah, the Barometer of the market, after opening at the best rate of the last period, Rs. 49/6 were in keen demand and the same touched Rs. 5/014 closing at Rs. 50/10. Clive following in the wake of this bullish tendency touched Rs. 43/14 closing at Rs. 43/10. Nationals registered a small rise and are quoted Rs. 35/12 after reaching Rs. 36/2. Craig and Waverley hitherto most neglected came in for great demand toward the close of the period and are quoted at Rs. 6 and 9 respectively. Presidency, Birla and Hukumchand wer steady at Rs. 9/12, 11/12 and Rs. 15 respectively. Northbrook, Reliance, Hooghly and Empire were steady at Rs. 64/8, 86, 97/8 and 62 respectively, each showing a rise of 2 to 3 rupees.

Bird group marked an appreciable rise in most of the higher denomination shares. Union rose up to 725, Lawrence 720, Dalhousie 525, each rising by 20 to 50 points; Standard and Auckland each by 15 and 10 points. Lansdowne were steady at 335.

Yule group were met with more ready response from the buyers and most of the scrips registered a rise of 15 to 20 points. Delta were a special feature and rose by 30 points closing at 670.

Kamarhatty had buyers up to 740 and Kankuarrah 570 marking a rise of 30 and 15 points respectively. Kankuarrah may show a further rise as the same have not met with proper attention this week.

Gondolpara registered a most remarkable rise of 70 points and are quoted at Rs. 1,290 C. D. on the strength of very attractive dividend. Fort William and Fort Gloster marked a rise of 10 and 25 points respectively. Kinnison were steady at Rs. 1,120.

COTTONS.

Dunbar were a very irregular market this week. Having once again touched the higher level of Rs. 218 they were no better than 213 at the close. Bengal-Nagpur remain unchanged at 25/6.

COALS.

Sellers in this section give way most reluctantly after trying their level best Burrakpur on a disappointing dividend had sellers at Rs. 16/8 C. D., Bengal were easy at 460 Ghussick and Muslia have declined to 7/8.

TEA.

Shares which have already declined are gradually taken up with slightly better price viz., Rutema, Desai and Purbhuttia, Hattijkhira, Tukvar, Bishnauth etc., whereas those which come to business after a long time show a remarkable fall.

BANKS.

Business in this section was on a much restricted scale. Imperial Bank F. P. were quoted Rs. 1,475.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Having suffered a slight reaction the market for this section is fully steady. 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper after touching 79 was easier at 78/8 but at the close quite firm with buyers up to 78/12. 4 per cent New Loan was also in keen demand at 89/8. On expectation of an easy money market the steadier feeling prevails in this section.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares of Sugar Companies which had advanced considerably, though showed a little reaction due to profit taking close quite steady on the whole. Among Electrical Concerns except for Bengal Telephone which had sellers at 11 all others scrips were in demand. In the Engineering section Steel Products were steady at 7/8. Indian Iron and Steel at one time having improved up to 10/15 on account of heavy buying close easy with sellers at 10/12. Indian Standard Wagon Preference have further declined to Rs. 73. Burma Finance and Mining close firm with buyers unsatisfied at 6/14. B. I. Corporation Ordinary on account of a very disappointing report lost ground and were done at Rs. 3/8 X. D.

Sir Henry Wheeler laid the foundation stone of the Boy Scouts' Headquarters at Patna on Saturday. In five years the number of scouts has increased from 221 to over 5,000.—A. P.

A dinner was given by prominent citizens of Ahmedabad in honour of Sir Ramanbhai and lady Nilkanth at Ahmedabad. Speeches were delivered, eulogising their services to the city, to which Lady Vidyagauri replied, thanking each and all for their good wishes.—A. P.

Oslo.—Ex-Premier Berge and six of his Cabinet members who were tried by supreme State Court on charge of violating constitution in supporting Norwegian Bank of Commerce in 1923 and 1924 by deposit of twenty-five million kroner have been acquitted.—Reuter.

A Bijapur message says:—"Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Congress President, has consented to preside over the Coorge Landholders' Conference to be held in May."—Free Press.

A message from Madras of the 27th instant says:—News reaches Madras this morning of the cold-blooded murder last night at Guntakal Junction of the Brahmin chief clerk of the District Loco Superintendent's office. The assailnts after mortally stabbing their victim escaped.—A. P.

Three witnesses were examined on Thursday in the Karachi coining case, now being heard before the City Magistrate, Karachi. Further hearing of the case was adjourned till April 1st.—A.P.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Associations.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
March, 27.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI:—	Per lb			
Textile	„	0	11	6
Century	„	0	10	9
Jacob	„	0	11	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0	10	9
Elphinstone	„	0	10	9
Apollo	„	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;				
Standard Mill	Per lb	0	15	6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 ..	„	0	15	0
Century 6404-8705 ..	„	1	0	0
Hindustan Mill ..	„	0	15	0
Fazal (Mahal) ..	„	0	15	3
Phoneix	„	0	15	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ..	„	0	15	0
Maneckji (Patangia) ..	„	0	15	0
Kaliamardan	„	0	15	3
Daud Sahib	„	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH(Light weight)No. 5202/5303				
Rachael Mill	„	0	15	9
Hindustan Mill	„	0	15	3
David Mill	„	0	15	9
Apollo Mill	„	0	15	9
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	„	0	14	6
Gold Mohor	„	0	14	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—				
Textile (Hand) ..	per lb.	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	0
Century (Bugle)	„	0	14	0
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0	14	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0	14	6
Sakuntala	„	0	15	0
Sundari Brand	„	0	14	3
Globe	„	0	14	3
Rachael	„	0	14	0
Palkhi	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	15	0
LEPAD:—				
Spring	„	0	15	0
Textile	„	0	15	0
Century	„	0	14	6
Maher	„	0	14	6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	1	6
Jacob	„	1	0	0
Century	„	1	0	6
Mun Mill	„	1	0	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance) ..	„	1	0	6
Century	„	1	0	0
Jacob	„	0	15	0
Mun Mill	„	1	0	0
1386 Tata	„	2	15	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton ..	Per piece	3	13	0
Jamshed	„	3	13	0
Century	„	4	4	0
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	4	1	0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4	6	0
BLACK CHECK				
5800 Sholapur ..	„	10	6	0
2020 Jacob ..	„	0	0	0
5800 Kurla ..	„	8	2	0
1325 Morarji ..	„	5	6	0
GABRUN No. 5124				
Pearl Pabaney ..	„	7	8	0
Hindustan ..	„	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael ..	„	6	4	0
SALITA:—				
Century	„	0	14	9
Textile	„	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0	15	0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	5	0
777 Crescent ..	„	2	3	6
Apollo David ..	„	2	3	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	0
Great	„	1	2	0
Phoenix	„	1	2	0
Kohinoor	„	1	2	0
Tata	„	1	2	0
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—				
Hindustan ..	per lb	0	14	6
David	„	0	14	0
Mahel	„	0	14	9

10,000 FARTHINGS

INNKEEPER'S UNIQU GIFT TO

When does ten pounds equal fifty pounds?

Ask the Salvation Army at Bromley, Kent, who received the solution to this problem when Mr. Withycombe, a local innkeeper, handed over to them a canister containing 10,000 farthings, the lifelong collection of his wife, who died recently.

The weight of the canister was about 50lb. and its value about £10.

"This is the most remarkable gift in the whole of England during the Self-Denial Week", said Commandant Beevis, of the local Salvation Army, who received the farthings.

ADDRESS TO A DOCTOR.

A Deesa correspondent writes:—A public function was held lately in Deesa Cantonment in Cantonment Girls' School to honour Doctor Shapurshaw Sorabshaw Kapadia M. D., of Surat, specialist of the diseases of the heart and lungs, where there were present military officers and leading members of all comunities.

The occasion of Dr. Kapadia's visit here to treat a patient was availed of by many well-to-do citizens of Deesa and of Palanpur and also of the surrounding villages. The Doctor is very sympathetic, genial and kind-hearted. During his stay here he treated, throughout, the poor people free of charges. In appreciation of his service an address framed in beautiful velvet with a surgical instruments case was given to him.

Doctor S.S. Kapadia replied in suitable terms.

MR. KAUJALGI'S INTERVIEW

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to issue the following statement to the Press with reference to an interview printed in my name in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday March 19th.

I was not approached by the correspondent for an interview as commonly understood. He had come to me to canvass for Mr. K. M. Munshi a candidate for the University Council election. He had a long and discussive talk with me on current topics. The account of this talk as printed is coloured with the political views of the correspondent. If I was not asked by this correspondent by a special letter not to publish his name, I would have given it out. It would have revealed to the public the school of political thought to which he belongs as he is a well-known figure in journalistic circles. As it is I have to correct the inaccuracies and add explanations where necessary.

Taking the last point first, the correspondent is wrong in attributing to me personal acquaintance with Mr. Munshi. I never said "Mr. Munshi is by far the best. I know him personally". In fact I do not know Mr. Munshi personally but by repute only. When the correspondent referred to the comparative merits of the candidates, I said Mr. Munshi may be the best, but I am bound to support Dr. Deshmukh as he has been adopted by the Congress. I would have been glad to support Mr. Munshi if he had been adopted by the Congress.

As regards the merits of the present Congress leaders the statements attributed to me are highly misleading. I have the greatest respect for those patriots who are trying their best to hold the banner of the Congress aloft under the most adverse circumstances. What I said was that some of these leaders are not free from self-interest of a kind. That is far from saying "self interest is the motive force." I did not say "personality has become the soul of the Congress;" but I did say that "Personality played a more powerful part than principles." I did not say "Many of those who now control the Congress organisation are men with little capacity to manage the institution of the nation." What I complained about was the comparative ignorance of Provincial conditions as exhibited by the members of the Working Committee. I supported the reform of the Working Committee by making it fully representative of all the major provinces of the Congress.

The correspondent's version of my ideas about reforming the Congress is confused and misleading. I was never and am not against the four anna franchise. I faught for it at Belgaum. It was Karnatak which led last year in the enrolling of four-anna members and, God willing, will do the same this year. I never advocated an educational test for Congress membership. It would be inconsistent with the idea of organising the villages on which I lay stress. I did not say honorary work should be abolished. What I said was that the Congress should create and organize, a desciplined band of young national workers wholly devoted to village work and keep them out of want for daily maintenance; that these workers should not be ambitious for public honors but be trained to do their bit contentedly in the humble spheres allotted to them; that honorary work was desultory, not amenable to discipline and insufficient to cope with the vast work of organising the seven lacs and odd of villages in India; that we cannot wholly rely on it.

I am in favour of capturing all possible self-governing institutions in the country by Congressmen. Thereby they may be able to do good to the masses and prevent michief by self-seeking persons, official as well as non-official.

The Congress influence, with the masses, will increase in proportion to the good which it can secure for them in the shape of lightening taxes, spread of sanitation and education and providing them with secondary occupations to add to their present poor income. I mentioned the spinning wheel as one of the most useful in this connection. I am not against Council entry but fell that they are, as constituted now, powerless for any substantial good.

I did not say "If Government spent 10 lacs according to my advice and instruction, my district shall not only never more experience any water-scarcity but will produce bumper harvest every year." What I said was that if Government spent 10 lacs in the district according to my ideas they will be minimising the chances of frequent famines to which the district was exposed. I explained to him my plans else. He has not given them space in his lengthy letter. The idea is to plant trees in the vast areas of barren land with which the district abounds. This idea has been successfully worked out in America where they utilised the services of villagers and school children for their purpose and set apart a day each year for tree planting which was observed as a holiday. The rain-fall in my district has come down from about 40 inches in 1872 to an average of between 12 to 15 inches per year now. This decrease is due to the extensive cutting down of trees for building and fuel purposes without their being replaced by new ones. Intensive planting of trees in Government Forests accompanied by a systematic encouragement of villagers in the growing of shady trees on waste lands, village open sites and along borders of field and nallas is sure to have an increasing beneficial influence on the rain-fall of the district. To enable the vast areas of the district which do not now grow even a blade of grass, to bear seed and extensive system of small bunds should be introduced. This will store water temporarily and allow it to soak into the sub-soil and thereby increase the water-supply of the existing or prospective wells. It will at the same time go on gathering silt in the hollow of bunds and make them fit to hold the seed of any tree that may be planted. If this is followed for ten years continuously, the whole aspect of the district will be changed. In the place of arid areas, we shall find green patches every where studded with shady trees, cool breezes instead of hot winds, and a lowering of the level of the nimbus clouds inducive of a rainy atmosphere. As we stand now during the rainy season, water laden clouds pass over the district in thick arrays but too high to pour. What is needed is to make them come down. If the planting of trees is followed by the erection of one or more electric plants capable of rarifying the air at the opportune time by discharges into the atmosphere, I am confident this district will be freed from frequent exposure to draughts and be able to bear a higher scale of assessment. As it is Government is annually to sink a large amount of revenue as the scale fixed now is on the assumption of one full crop in four years. So self-interest at least ought to make the Government move in this matter:—Yours, etc.,

S. V. KOUJALGI.

Bijapur, March 27.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Recent issues of the Bombay Government "Gazette" give particulars regarding the Government special scholarships reserved for Intermediate Backward and Mahomedan communities in the Arts and Professional Colleges. These include (1) 11 special scholarships of the value of Rs. 40 per month, each tenable for 3 years, in the College of Engineering, Poona, and the N.E.D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi; (2) four special scholarships of the value of Rs. 35 per month each tenable for three years, in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; (3) Eleven special scholarships tenable for two years in the Government Law College, Bombay, or the Law College, Poona, or the Law College, Karachi, the value of the latter being Rs. 30 per month and the first named Rs. 35 per month while that at the Law College, Poona, is Rs. 25 per month; (4) Eleven special scholarships of the value of Rs. 35 per month each tenable for four years, in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

In the case of (1), (3) and (4) the scholarships are divided as follows in each case:
5 for Intermediate Hindus.
3 for Backward Hindus and
3 for Mahomedans.

In the case of (2) Intermediate Hindus are allotted two of the scholarships, Backward Hindus 1, and Mahomedans 1.

The following Government special scholarships are awarded in Government and non-Government Arts Colleges to enable students of the communities concerned who have passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination or its equivalent to proceed to the University:—

(a) Thirty special scholarships for students of Hindu "Intermediate" classes, (b) twenty-four for students of Hindu "backward" classes, (c) twelve for Mahomedan students in the Presidency proper, and (d) twelve for Mahomedan students in Sind.

The value of each scholarship will be Rs. 20 a month in the Presidency proper and Rs. 30 in Sind; and each is ordinarily tenable for four years. Candidates should apply through the head of the school in which they are studying and applications (on the printed form) must reach the Director of Public Instruction before April 30, 1927. Applications for (d) should be submitted to the Educational Inspector in Sind.

The Trustees of the property of the late Mr. Narayan Shivram Phatak of Poona handed over to the Rashtriya Shikshan Mandal (Tilak Mahavidyalaya, Poona) an endowment of Rs. 2,500 to institute a scholarship in the name of the deceased.

BRITAIN AND HEDJAZ

NEGOTIATION WITH IBN SAUD

FUTURE OF MAAN.

The "Near East and India" writes:—
It is not often that happenings in Arabia enjoy the glamour of publicity, but a obscurity even denser than usual seem to have surrounded the negotiations which were begun towards the end of last ye between Great Britain and the erstwhi Sultan of Najd, Abdul Aziz Ibn Sau As is known, the meeting last December Abyar ibn Hassani between the Briti Consul at Jidda and the King of the Hij provoked certain problems that were, ferred back to the British Governme These problems affected various Depar ments of the British Government a patently could not be solved there a then; but they are now, it is understoo provided with at least a British so tion. It is improbable, however, th the British representative, whoever may be, who is to re-discuss these matte with the King of the Hijaz, will be lea ing for Islam's Holy Land for anoth ive weeks or so, since Ibn Saud himse is now on a tour in Central Arabia an therefore, is not accessible. But there every reason to hope eventually for satisfactory regulation of the problem raised by Ibn Saoud—a solution which indeed, highly desirable both from t British and Ibn Saoud's point of vie It may be that certain difficulties, su as that pertaining to the Hijaz Railwa agreement upon which was reached on recently between the French and Briti mandatory authorities, may have to tackled independently of the forthcomin conference with Ibn Saoud. Another d ficulty pertains to the Maan wilaya the future of which Ibn Saoud may be pe suaded to see in the light rather those independent Muslim Powers who the last Mecca Conference refrained fro voting upon this question than of tho Muslims who regard its unconditional su render to the Hijaz as a "sine qua non of negotiations with the British. It w be instructive to observe how Ibn Saop whose statesmanship and friendliness t wards the British have hitherto been unquestionable as they have been remarkable, will deal with the various matter that have become so urgent alike to h dignity and to his position.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE.

EXHIBITION OF THRILLING FEATS

Wonderful and thrilling feats of physical culture were exhibited by the male and female members of the National Physical Culture Institute on Sunday evening when the Institute celebrated its third annual day under the presidentship of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. A spacious pandal was erected for the purpose and a large number of ladies and gentlemen including Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. B. J. Desai, Mr. B. G. Kher responded to the invitation of Mr. K. G. Rao the Director of the Institute and attended. The president, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Circis and Mr. B. J. Desai spoke feelingly on the deterioration of the physique of Indan youth and appealed to the latter to so develop their body as to allow them to move about on the face of the earth without shame.

The guests were accorded a hearty reception and were then treated to the feasts of the members of the institute which very much impressed those present.

The Secretary then read the report for the year ended January 1927. It showed that the institution had 261 members on its roll including 11 girl members and 53 members other than Hindus. The income of the institution during the year was Rs. 13,909 the whole of which amount was spent away.

The institution was inaugurated on February 11, 1924 and then it was the first of its kid in Bombay. The object of the promoters of the institution was to popularize physical culture and bring home to the younger generation the various benefits that could be gained in following a systematic course of physical training and every one who attended the third annual gathering on Sunday accepted that the object was achieved to no small extent. However, the fact that the financial condition of the institution was far from satisfactory spoke volumes of the indifference of average Indians towards physical culture.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in the course of an interesting speech laid great stress on the neccessity of establishing physical culture institutions all over India and advised young men and women of the country to pay as much attention to the development of their physique as they paid to the development of their mind.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Agricultural Commission, Town Hall, 10 a.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: Bhoota Singh's XI. vs. City Police, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

FIRST AID CLASS IN MATUNGA.

The Matunga Residents' Association has decided to start a Class of First Aid to the Injured. Those gentleman that want to join the Class should write immediately to the Secretary, Matunga Residents' Association.

MR. J. UJAMSHI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamshi is standing as a candidate in the ensuing Bombay Municipal bye-election of Bhuleshwar (C) Ward.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society, will be held at the Pathological Laboratory, Grant Medical College, to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarker will conduct Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra s.s. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 5th April 1927, instead of on the 3rd April as previously notified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 30th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of 17th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 1st April, 1927.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 24th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 26th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 27th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning, the 31st idem at daylight.

NEW YORK COTTON.

MESSRS. HARRIS IRBY AND VOSE REPORT

Bombay, March 28.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee write:—

To-day we have received the following telegram from our New York friends Messrs. Harris Irby and Vose:—"Cotton expect no major movement time being; possibly temporary moderate decline eventually substantially higher.

GOLD THREAD WORKERS STRIKE

On behalf of the Gold Thread Workers Union, Mr. Jhabvala states that on Friday night the Karkhanedars invited the Gold Thread Workers to terminate their strike. The representatives of the Union asked them to keep them free from bondage to the Karkhanedars but the Karkhanedars refused and imposed half a dozen workers from Surat upon the men. Thereupon the men got enraged and some irresponsible persons created trouble as a result of which some blood was shed and the police of Marbawdi Chowkie took down the names of the fighters.

The Karkhanedars again invited the men but went back from their promise to redress the men's grievances. Some sensible employers among them agreed on Saturday night to keep the gold thread workers free from all compulsion and recognised the men's Union. This success having been achieved about 100 workers have resumed work without any condition being imposed upon them by the employers. As for the remaining, arrangements are being made by the merchants over the Karkhanedars to requisition their services direct and the Union are arranging this connection with the merchants themselves. Thus the element of the Karkhanedars, writes Mr. Jhabvala, has been considerably eliminated.

ALL BANDRA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

On Sunday morning in the Handicap Singles, Messrs. A. C. Pereira and C. Gonsalves were an interesting set of rivals for the championship.

The results are as follows:

Saturday evening.—P. G. Gollerkeri beat L. M. Khatan 6-30; 6-3. C. Gonsalves beat S. W. Williers 6-1; 6-2.

Sunday.—G. Haridas beat Gonsalves 6-3; 8-6. C. Gonsalves, (20) beat A. C. Periera (20) 25-33; 33-24; 33-28. W. T. Fernandes beat P. Gonsalves 28-33; 33-28; 33-29. Leslie J. walk over J. Z. Periera. Haridas and Gonsalves beat A. W. C. Villiers & C. Fernandes 6-3; 6-4. C. Gonsalves beat O. Gonsalves 6-4; 6-1. P. H. Pereira beat B. Vaidya 6-2; 6-4. A. E. Allum beat A. W. C. Villiers 27-33; 33-30, 33-20.

R. A. SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

YEAR OF GOOD PROGRESS.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the library of the Society Town Hall on Monday evening Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi presiding.

The chairman presented the annual report of the Society and the statement of accounts for the year 1926. The income of the Society during the year was Rs. 47,213/1/1 while the total expenditure was Rs. 37,089/8/8. 72 new members joined the Society during the year bringing the total membership to 668.

63Ld. coins were added to the coins cabinet during the year.

Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar moved that the report and the statement of accounts be adopted.

The proposition on being put to vote was carried unanimously.

Dr. Mody the chairman then moved that Sir Amberson Marten the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court be requested to accept the presidentship of the Society.

Rev. Dr. R. Zimmermann seconded.

The motion was carried amidst applause.

Mr. Edward Parker the retiring honorary Secretary was then re-elected.

Dr. J. J. Mody, Rev. Dr. Zimmermann, Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B. Hotson and Mr. V. P. Vaidya were re-elected Vice-presidents. A Managing Committee for the year 1927 was then elected.

The meeting passed a hearty vote of thanks for Mr. Parker the honorary Secretary and the Chairman.

GLEANING FROM URDU PRESS

DESHBANDHU'S BUST IN DELHI.

Mr. Shiv Dayal, brother of Mr. Dhanpat Rai of Amritsar is the father of a girl aged four years, but, from her looks, she appears to be a girl of 7 or 8. She is in the habit of sitting in the posture of a "Yogi" sometimes from morn till evening at a stretch. She gets up daily early in the morning and regularly offers her prayers. The most wonderful thing about her is that she has never wept since her birth. ("Bande Mataram").

"Thank God, the Delhi Municipality has at last awakened after full two years and has passed a resolution for erecting a bust of the late Mr. Das. We are at a loss to know as to when the bust will be ready, since from the speed according to which things are done in the Municipality of the Imperial city of Delhi, we cannot hope that the bust will be ready even after five years. However, we congratulate our Municipal Commissioners on their strong sense of memory for not forgetting an all-India leader of the calibre of Mr. Das as well as on their setting aside a sum of Rs. 750 for the purpose." ("Tej.")

"Our Arabic contemporary, "Fatt-al-Arab," states that a movement is afoot in Syria which aims at converting into Schools and Colleges all the magnificent buildings dedicated to the various shrines in the country. Up till now an absolutely do—nothing class of persons was in charge of these different shrines. But now the buildings will be used for a beneficial purpose. The Jamiyat-e-Khairya of Meifut has already converted the local shrines and their buildings into schools and colleges. We hope the Musalmans in India will follow suit and see that the endowments are used in the cause of the nation." ("Hamdard").

COMPROMISE BETWEEN LALAJI AND PUNDIT MOTILAL.

"Raiyasat" learns authoritatively that a compromise has been reached between Lala Lajpat Rai and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the one hand and Pandit Nehru on the other. According to the terms of the agreement the Swaraj Party and the Moderate Party will be dissolved and a new united party will be established instead with a view to present a united front to Government.

"Rozama-e-Khilafat" reproduces a news-item from "Iqdam" stating that it has become unlawful for any Musalman to wear a beard in Turkey. "Yeni Asr" (New Age), a Turkish paper, writes to say that all the revered persons who were very scrupulous as regards their beards, are now seen passing through the streets with clean-shaven chins. These persons humorously declare that they have become young once again through the kindness of the Turkish Government.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER'S HEROISM...

"We learn that a Khilafat volunteer of Agra, Mr. Mahmud Khan, saved a Hindu woman from being drowned. The story runs that the volunteer was passing when he heard the cries" of a drowning woman near a railway bridge. She was accompanied by another woman who was trying to save her by means of her "saree." But somehow or other she also slipped into the water. Seeing this, Mr. Mahmud Khan jumped into the water and saved both the women. This action is simply praisworthy and Mr. Mahmud Khan has acted in accordance with the dictates of humanity." ("Tej").

Commenting on Mr. V. J. Patel's great sacrifice, "Hamdard" observes, "In different provinces of India there are Muslim Ministers as well, but so far as we are aware they have never set any example of this kind. Many people must be knowing very well that all the friends of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan who held party under Government, used to pay regularly part of their salaries to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, although they never occupied posts higher than the judgeships. The late Justice Mahmud was also in the habit of placing at his father's feet a substantial part of his salary every month. Now-a-days when people are crying hoarse in the name of the nation, they ought to make such noble sacrifices on a greater scale if ever theirs is a true sympathy. Is it not a source of shame for us that such examples are not many?"

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH TRAM.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN FORT.

2 PERSONS KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.

A terrible motor—tram collision occurred at Esplanade Road near Sir Chunilal Mehta Scouts' Hut on Sunday night when as a result of the serious accident two persons out of the occupants of the car were killed and eight injured.

THE ACCIDENT.

A new Chrysler car, containing eight persons four men two women and two girls driven by Abdul Kader Abdul Gafoor who, it is alleged, took the car without the permission of his master was going along Esplanade Road towards Dhobi Talao from the Fort.

When the car arrived somewhere between the Queen's statue and Dhobi Talao, it tried to cross over to the left on to the tram lines as there was a tar-barrel in the middle of the road, a part of which was under repairs. At the same time a tram car was coming from the opposite direction. Before the car could completely cross the southward tram tracks the right step of the tram and the right front wheel of the motor car collided with great force.

10 MEN ADMITTED IN HOSPITAL.

The glass wind-screen was smashed immediately and the party in th car almost simultaneously with the impact screamed out. The tram stopped and a crowd of people gathered round the car which was considerably damaged. While the police were sent for, some of the spectators assisted in helping out the injured persons, who were immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hosiptal. All the eight occupants of the motor car were injured and two pedestrians also suffered. The persons were admitted to the hospital on Sunday night were.

(1) Sakharam Narayan, (2) Jamnadas Makan, (3) Abdul Kader Abdul Gafoor, (4) Bhika Makan, (5) Jakoor Makan, (6) Parwati Morar, (7) Parwati Nargi, (8) Dhondu Bhiku, (9) Kalyan Baba, (10) Dhondu Rama.

Of these, only three persons were allowed to go home and the rest were detained. Sakharam Narayan (22) a peon, by occupation died shortly after midnight due to shock and haemorrage following multiple injuries. Despite the necessary treatment, one more person Jamnadas Makan, who had sustained a fracture of the skull died at about 4 a.m. on Monday. The driver of the car, Abdul Kader Abdul Gafoor, and another girl of fourteen named Jakoor Makan are both in a precarious condition. The driver has been unconscious since he was admitted and it is feared that he will not survive the injuries.

Except the engine, the car is very badly damaged. The wind-screen is smashed to bits and both doors on the right side are broken.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavele the city coroner touching the death of Sakharam Narayan and Jamnadas Makan on Monday morning, the dead bodies of the deceased were identified and the inquest was adjourned till Monday next.

SHIVAJI ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATIONS AT NAGPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 26.

The tri-centenary Birthday anniversary of Shri Shivaji Maharaj was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the Rajaram Sitaram Dixit Library, Sitabaldi, under the auspices of the Sitabaldi Sarvajanik Utsava Mandal on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last. Lectures were delivered by Messrs. Durgashanker Mehta, H. N. Nene, Y. M. Kale, D. Pendse, Narayanrao Bamangaonker, P. B. Gole and Mrs. Rama Bai Tambe. Kirtans were sung by Kayarker Shastri. The Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, Home Member, presided on the opening day. It was originally arranged that the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh and the Hon. Mr. Rao should preside on the last two days, but owing to unforeseen circumstances both of the Ministers could not make it convenient, much against their wish, to attend the celebration.

All the speakers emphasised the conquests made by Shivaji Maharaj and narrated incidents, both interesting and instructive, that led to the foundation of "The Hindivi Swaraj". When he assume the title of king, he did not behave like a despot but governed his kingdom with tact and diligence with the assistance of 8 ministers called "The Ashta Pradhan Mandal". Thus the system of ruling the country with the help of Ministers was long before known to the people of India.

A SERIES OF CONFERENCES.

Morsi, a town in the Berar has been selected as the venue of three important Conferences, which will be held in the first week of April.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Deshmukh Minister of Co-operation and Agriculture, C. P. and Berar has kindly consented to preside over the session of C. P. and Berar Co-operative Conference. Mr. K. P. Panday, Governor of the C. P. and Berar Co-operative Federation has also consented to act as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Khaparde, the Grand Old Man of Berar is expected to lay the foundation stone of the Morsi Co-operative Central Bank Building on the 3rd. April.

Lala Lajpatrai will preside over the Hindu Social Conference which will be held at Morsi on the 4th April and the Hon'ble Mr. Khaparde will act as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It is expected that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Bhai Parmanand, Dr. Moonje and Mr. M. S. Aney are expected to be present on the occasion.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar of Bombay is expected to preside at the C. P. and Berar Lawyers' Conference which is to be held at Morsi on the 3rd proximo. Well-known lawyers from the whole of the C. P. and Berar are expected to attend.

Mr. A. E. Nelson is appointed to be a temporary member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Marten.

HIGH COURT.

SATARA MURDER CASE

DEATH SENTENCE ON ACCUSED CONFIRMED

The Hon. Justices Fawcett and Patkar on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Parashram Bala Kadam against the death sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge Satara for the murder of one Changu.

The accused used to live in the house of the deceased apparently on terms of amity with the inmates for some months. A fortnight before the murder which took place on October 10, 1926 the accused left the place. He arrived on the day in question, and was given food and told to sleep outside the house by Bhagirathi, the wife of the deceased son Khasha, and his daughter Krishni, in the absence of Kasha who had gone to another village. At midnight the women were awakened by the cry of Bhagirathi's child, when the accused induced the women to open the door falsely stating that Kasha had returned and wanted his dinner. Having entered the room, the accused attempted to coerce both the women into immoral conduct with him. When the latter resisted, he threatened them that they would share the same fate as that of Changu. This was the first intimation to the women that the deceased was murdered. Krishni tried to raise an alarm, but was gagged by the accused. Bhagirathi, however, escaped and informed the neighbours who gathered on the scene. The accused absconded and confessed to a woman that he had murdered the deceased. He was subsequently arrested and tried before the Sessions Judge of Satara who sentenced him to death.

On appeal, a defence of alibi was pleaded for the accused.

Their Lordships held that there was ample proof of the accused's presence near the scene of murder. His confession to the two women in the deceased's house and later to another woman, extra judicial though it was, was also a strong point against him. Their Lordships agreed with the observations of the Sessions Judge to the following effect. "No grounds are apparent for passing the lesser of the two sentences provided for by section 302 for murder. The nature of the wounds proves the ferocity of the attack and confirm the view that the offence was committed in an excess of blood lust and erotic excitement.

FLINGING ACID ON HIS MISTRESS

LOVER'S METHOD OF REVENGE

Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, is holding an inquiry into the conduct of one Mr. Mahomed Shabaskhan, residing at Sukjaji Street, who is charged with flinging hot acid on his mistress Rosie, who was also residing with him. Taking umbrage at the refusal of his mistress to give him a sum of Rs. 100 which the unfortunate woman had raised as a loan from a friend in order to proceed to Basrah, the accused purchased some acid and flung it in his mistress' face, causing sevare burns and injuries on her face and person. The accused absconded and was arrested only on 26th inst. As the woman was still an inmate of the hospital, Mr. DeCunha, the Police prosecutor requested His Worship to remand the accused to custody pending the recovery of the complainant. The case stands adjourned.

THEFT OF GOLD BAR

Arrested on suspicion, Maruti Laxman, a goldsmith was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and was remanded to police custody for seven days pending police inquiries in a case in which he was alleged to have abetted the theft of a gold bar valued at Rs. 2,970-4-0.

Sub-Inspector Kaderaha who placed the accused before the Magistrate stated that on March 21, a servant of Ramlal Maneklal went to the Mumbadevi Post Office to despatch five parcels of gold. While he was weighing the parcels at the conuter he found one of the parcels missing. Ramlal informed the police who found in the course of their inquiries that the suspect had been given 52 tolas of gold on March 24 by one Ramchandra Balwant and the accused had prepared the ornaments free of charge. The suspect was arrested on suspicion and was remanded to police custody.

Ramchandra Balwant is still absconding.

ELIMINATION PROCESS ACCEPTED.

RULES COMMITTEE'S REPORT

CORPORATION AND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday a resolution was passed expressing the view that the proposed message rate system of the Bombay Telephone Co. Ltd., were not to the interest of the public. Another item of interest was the report of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee recommending the process of elimination in the case of the president's election. A hostile attitude was taken by some members of the Nationalist party, but without success and the recommendations of the Committee were approved of by a large majority.

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the introduction of the message rate system in place of the existing flat rate system by the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., is not at all in the interest of the public and should therefore be dropped.

That the Corporation further regrets that Government has ignored the Corporation in not inviting their representatives to sit on the Committee appointed for fixing the new rate.

That copies of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay and of para. 1 to the Chairman of the Rieu Committee.'"

Mr. Mohanlal Desai referred to the numerous protests made against the introduction of message rate system. The Bombay Municipality, railways, Port Trust and Improvement Trust, he said, would be more hard hit by the new scale of charges and urged that public utility Companies like the Telephone Co., and the Tramway Co. should have cheap rates, especially as there was a tremendous trade depression.

Dr R. M. Mistry seconded the proposition and said Bombay Municipal Corporation was paying Rs. 32 000 a year for telephone charges and he feared it would be much more under the new system.

Mr. S. A. Mantri supported the motion which was passed unanimously.

ELECTION OF CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

Consideration was then given to the second report of the law, procedure and elections Committee regarding the question of adopting the process of elimination in the case of the President's election.

The Committee after careful consideration recommended the following rules:—

If there are only two candidates then the one who gets the larger number of votes shall be declared elected.

If there are more than two candidates the candidate who gets the least number of votes shall be eliminated and votes taken again for the remaining candidates. This process shall be continued until there are two candidates left and then the one who gets more votes shall be declared elected.

If at any ballot the number of votes obtained by a candidate including the casting vote of the Chairman, exceeds the total of the votes obtained by all the other candidates, he shall be declared elected.

If at any ballot th total of the votes secured by two or more candidates is less than the number of votes of a candidate immediately above them, they shall be eliminated before the next ballot is taken.

Mr. B. K. Vaidya proposed for the adoption of the report which was seconded by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai opposed the proposition as it was inadequate and insufficient to do justice to the candidates.

Mr. A. T. Jannai also opposed the motion.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker said he was surprised to see that Mr. Balubhai was opposing a resolution which was adopted in the Councils and Assembly for the presidential elections.

Sir V. A. Dabholker said, only a few days ago, when a similar question was brought by Mr. P. J. Murzban it was seconded by Mr. B. T. Desai, while the same question when it came in the form of a report of the Rules and Procedure Committee, Mr. Desai opposed it. These rules, he said, were brought in order to observe peace and harmony in different communities.

Dr. J. V. Vora supported the motion and characterised it as fair and advantageous to the candidates for the presidential chair.

The question was ultimately taken to a division and carried by 39 votes against 27.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday at 4-30 p.m.

DEATH OF JAIN MUNI MAHARAJ

Muni Maharaj Shree Sunderji Muni, the Head Priest of "Gondal Sanghada" of the Sthanakwasi, Jain community died at Rajkot on Saturday night. He was greatly revered by the Sthanakwasi Jains and a hartal was observed in Rajkot and Gondal as soon as the news of his demise was made public.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March, 28.
Previous Closing Rate	14.10
To-day's Opening Rate	14.10
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	14.09
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

	March, 28.
Previous Closing Rate	7.52
To-day's Opening Rate	7.51
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.51
Difference	—.01

Broach, Apl/May expected to open 293 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 28.
Silver Ready	25 12 0
Difference	0 1 0 higher.
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Difference	0 1 0 higher.

Tone of market: Steady.

SCHOOL GIRL SUICIDES.

TERKEY'S PROBLEM.

Constantinople—The increasing number of suicides of women and girls in Constantinople is beginning to cause considerable anxiety to the authorities, who, if measures against what appears to be an epidemic are not taken immediately, will be faced with a serious social crisis, says a correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

A few days ago Belma Hanem, a pretty eighteen-year-old girl, shot herself dead with her father's revolver for no other reason than that of despair at having failed to pass an examination.

Only the intervention of Meliha Hanem yesterday saved her bosom friend, Hikmet Hanem, from a tragic death.

Both are pretty schoolgirls under seventeen.

Hikmet Hanem, desperate at the indifference of a young law student with whom she had fallen in love, confided to her girl friend her decision to drown herself.

Meliha accompanied her on a ferryboat to an island, saying that she also had enough of life. Hand in hand they jumped from the boat into the sea, but as soon as they reached the water, Meliha, who is a powerful swimmer, grasped her friend by the hair and kept her afloat until help arrived.

H R H DANCE TEACHGR!

PRINCE'S CHARLESTON LESSONS FOR FISHMONGER'S WIFE.

Three women who danced in mail week with the Prince of Wales, resplendent in his scarlet evening dress of the Quorn Hunt, at the British Legion ball here, are the proudest in the land to-day, says a correspondent in the "Sunday News".

The Prince, who, despite a strenuous day, was in the best of spirits, was welcomed eagerly in the crowded dance room. He was accompanied by Major Ogilvie, his equerry.

For his first fox-trot he has as a partner Mrs. Salt, a member of committee of the women's section of the British Legion, who carries on business in the town as a fishmonger.

She afterwards described the Prince as one of the most perfect gentlemen she had ever met. When the dance was over the Prince took her into one of the retiring rooms, where they smoked cigarettes.

The Prince then danced with Mrs. Russel, wife of his stud-groom. The dance happened to be a Chrleston, and she had never attempted it before. The Prince, however, soon got her into the steps, and probed himself a capable instructor.

Subsequently his Royal Highness danced another Charleston with Miss Scotchbrook, who was introduced by Major Charles Clarke as "the obliging girl at the telephone exchange."

MADRAS MUSLIMS AND JOINT ELECTORATES

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

The Moslem members of the Legislative Council are carrying on informal discussions about the proposed joint electorates. It is understood they would issue a statement shortly.—Free Press.

LAW and BUSINESS

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1927.

THE SPIRIT OF ASIA.

"If you look profoundly into Europe," declared M. Lucien Romier, one of the most distinguished thinkers of contemporary France, the other day, "you will see that she is being submitted to the pressure of two great influences, the influence of Asia and the influence of America. Now, by a paradox which is paradoxical in appearance only, it is Asia who brings us Revolution and it is America who recalls us to Tradition." M. Felix Valyi, one of the most eminent European publicists, recalling this remark of M. Lucien Romier in his article on "The Spirit of Asia and Asiatic History" in the first number of the "Review of Nations," says that in thus alluding to that new spirit the voice of whose menace is echoing through Asia, the French thinker has well stated the problem. M. Felix Valyi writes: "The European Continent, though still retaining its scientific and artistic superiority, has for the last five years played a merely passive part in the destinies of the world. The fate of the Universe is no longer in the hands of the European races. It depends henceforth upon two non-European factors: on the one hand America, stiffly frozen into her religious and social traditions; and on the other Asia in full effervescence of new ideas and new sentiments." Europe has so far bluffed the world into accepting her supremacy in the intellectual and cultural as well as economic and political spheres and the measure of the success she has attained in this propaganda is contained in the tacit acceptance of that superiority and the "civilizing" mission of the Whiteman marching through almost every Asiatic country carrying his "burden", by most Asiatic peoples, especially Indians. Fortunately, the Great War did much to shatter the pretty illusion of European inherent supremacy and the awakening soon led to the triumphant emergence of the spirit of independence in Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Syria and last but not least China. Is India alone to be left behind? India also made a magnificent effort to assert her individuality, but lack of vision as well as an imperfect, if not false, understanding of history, especially Asiatic history, on the part of her people checked the process of that assertion. The lack of vision encouraged an insular outlook and the insular outlook stimulated communal jealousies and differences which in their turn were aggravated by a failure, largely due to defective education, to contemplate the relations between Hindus and Muslims in their true historical background. It has been truly said that where there is no vision the people perish. We Indians have brought ourselves to our present plight by lack of vision and we lack vision because we have not learnt the lesson of history aright and have not realised the magnitude of the destiny that is ours. So abysmal is our ignorance that we are tempted to suggest as the most effective solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem a course of study of the history of Asia from the earliest times to the present to the leaders of both the communities. For, a careful study of this history will enable us to regain our sense of proportion, the lack of which is mainly responsible for the mutual fear and distrust and inspire us with enthusiasm for the future.

The Science of History, so long the slave of racial passions and religious prejudices, has, as M. Felix Valyi says, gradually enfranchised itself from puerile notions as to the supremacy of the White race. He adds: "Oriental Science has enlarged our horizon. Civilization no longer appears to us as the privilege of a race. History knows no chosen people ....Science has definitely freed itself from the childish and dangerous prejudice which brutally proclaims the supremacy of one race while marking all others with the brand of disparagement. To those Westerners whose heads are turned by the marvels of modern technics, history would counsel less of pride and more of justice." We have to learn much from the West, but we shall be false to our knowledge as well as to ourselves if we do not realise that we can profit by that learning only if we imbibe it not as an inferior from a superior but as an equal from an equal, that, in short, if Asia needs the West, the latter needs the former equally. That is the fundamental truth which, in a different manner, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala has placed before his fellow-countrymen in an article which we published yesterday and which contained a study of the Hindu-Muslim relations. Much has been written in recent years on this subject, but seldom has the subject been dealt with in a more thoughtful and constructive manner than by Mr. Saklatvala. Mr. Saklatvala does not mince matters. He recognises that the Hindu distrust of the Muslim is due to the "fanaticism" of the latter. He concedes that the charge of fanaticism is, to some extent, justified, but concerning himself as he does with a study of the political, economic and material conditions, he pertinently asks: "From this aspect who can deny that these very characteristics among the Mussalman Nations which some of us look upon with doubt have saved the freedom of several Asiatic and African countries? Had the people of Turkey, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, North Western Frontier, Turkistan and Central Asia generally possessed the same spirit of surrender and fatalism as we in India, the British would have become Masters and Rulers of all Asia shortly after the successful suppression of the "Indian Mutiny" in 1857. The same can be said of several regions in Africa. The followers of "Mad Mullah" and Abdul Kerim are defying their European aggressors for generations. What are these simple men fighting for and defending? They have no banks, railroads, factories, harbours, mines and oilwells to defend. They are fighting for their wastes, but they are defending their Faith, and, unlike the Banker, or the Zemindar or the Mill-owner, they have no middle line of economic compromise." To these Muslims "faith is life and life is faith and with that simple conviction they have preserved Asia's freedom even though as small remnant nations who now and again point to the Indians as a fixed star that national freedom is yet achievable." Mr. Saklatvala rightly contends that if this historical fact is propagated in India the bitterness against Muslim "fanaticism" would wear a modified aspect. At the same time he urges the Muslims to realise that their fear as regards their numerical inferiority is not justified because free India can have and will have no plan of political existence other than as a part of Asia where you have 22 crores of Muslims with 22 crores of Hindus and 30 crores of Buddhists.

But he is also very careful to point out the truth about Pan-Islamism which the Britishers have pictured as a menace to India like the so-called Yellow Peril. For just as the Yellow Peril is now proving before our eyes to be nothing else than the struggle of China to throw off the fetters of Western dominance, so Pan-Islamism of to-day is nothing else than a potent force for the emancipation of Asiatic peoples from the thraldom of Western capitalistic-imperialism. We, therefore, trust every patriotic Indian will ponder over the following words of Mr. Saklatvala: "I live in the world that is new, the world to be, that is now already in the being. Our old words and old habits of thought remain with us, but no longer the old system of national and international life. Turkey, Soviet Republics and China alone provide nearly seven crores of Mahomedans with a new political and social outlook. Have our political students no perception of the rapidly changing political outlook of the Persian and the Afghan? Have you any doubt that the Turkish, Chinese, Russian and Afghan Mahomedans to-day possess a very advanced and progressive political mind whose contact with our Indian brethren will be highly advantageous politically and against the old world reaction socially and internationally?" From a Muslim world such as this, India has not only nothing to fear but much to gain, through co-operative effort. The late Deshbandhu Das realised this truth when he persistently advocated the need for an Asiatic Federation. In distrusting their Muslim fellow-countrymen, the Hindus fail to realise that in the eyes of Muslims of the rest of Asia it is their co-religionists of India who by their mistrust of Hindus are the main prop of Imperialist exploitation. It is all an error of perpective on both sides which is responsible for the existence of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Correct the error and it will soon be transformed into the most magnificent and fruitful co-operative effort in history to fulfil the destiny of Asia—the birth-place of great ideas of human co-operation and progress as well as of all religions. For, as M. Valyi concludes, after surveying the history of Asia: "After having produced the greatest ideas and the greatest geniuses in the past, the soil of India has sunk to rest. But the fundamental truth of Universal History is always true: *The existence of mankind depends on Asia.*"

A WRONG DECISION.

It was evidently owing to the laxity of discipline amongst the Congress and Nationalist Parties in the Legislative Assembly that the official bloc secured by the narrow majority of one vote a reversal this year of the decision that body had made last year not to allow Indian money to be frittered away for the enhancement in salary of two additional members of the Privy Council. By 50 votes to 49 the Assembly decided on Friday to grant such enhancement and thus allowed an opportunity for a process of jobbery to begin in the selection of what Mr. Jayakar so aptly said would be "third or fourth rate men." The lucid speech he made in exhorting the House not to tolerate the proposal of sharing the burden of the salaries of the new additions to the Privy Council deserves the closest attention on the part of those who have the interests of real justice for the Indian litigant at heart. "In the guise of very wholesome and sound arguments," Mr. Jayakar said, "this House will be perpetrating a jobbery. You will be simply creating two comfortable places for third or fourth rate Indian Judges who go to England to make money after retirement in India." When India ought to demand the establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature in the country itself, it is humiliating, it is a reflection upon Indian self-respect that the Indian tax-payer should be asked to pay £4,000 a year for part payment of the salaries of two judges of the Privy Council. A non-official European member of the Assembly like Mr. Gavin Jones could realize the force of this contention immediately and he spoke warmly against the Assembly's being asked to consent to this humiliation and pointed out that no other portion of the Empire made such a contribution; but it was a pity that there were Indians in the House who were still wedded to the old idea that India must look for the highest tribunal of justice outside her own borders. These men do not represent the trend of modern Indian thought on this subject, nor do they seem to be aware of the danger that the provision of two additional seats to the Privy Council of the type proposed will have a deleterious effect upon the spirit of independence expected of the Judiciary in India. We protested already against the mischievous practice of translating men from the High Court Bench to Executive Councils, of elevating Ministers into Members of Council, or providing them with berths on the India Council, a practice likely to bring them under the orbit of Executive influence. The proposal which the Assembly has passed is likely to have the same mischievous effect of making judges with an eye upon a seat on the Privy Council after retirement to England amenable to Executive influence. The Baldwin Government who, it was officially declared in the Assembly, were willing to drop their bill relating to the increase in the Privy Council seats if the Assembly refused to bear the part payment of the additional salaries involved, ought not to proceed with it when they know that the Indian Legislature has agreed to it only by the snatch majority of one vote.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

THE POSITION OF THE VERNACULARS.

BY D. R. GADGIL.

III.

"We are strongly of opinion that the neglect of vernacular in the college education of Bengal is one of the greatest defects of the system" (Calcutta University Commission, Vol. L. p. 402).

There are many surprising passages in the Report of the Committee on Bombay University Reform, but none is more so than paragraph No. 123 entitled "Encouragement of good Vernacular literature." The Committee analyse in this paragraph the reasons for the dearth of good vernacular literature. They are careful to point out in the beginning that "good literature cannot be begotten by merely artificial means; it must be the natural product of a demand for graphic and artistic expression of a people's life and thought." But the Committee recognize that "Government and University may help to create a demand and taste for good literature by the moulding force they can give to education." The Committee then go on to suggest the means of encouraging good vernacular literature. They are (i) to encourage the study of other great literatures (ii) to encourage vernacular journalism. The analysis that the Committee present is evidently meant to be exhaustive; for they descend even to such considerations as the binding and printing of books. They remark towards the end of the paragraph "the unattractive appearance of vernacular books account partly for their small sales." This small paragraph is a good illustration of the extremely superficial way in which the whole question of vernaculars and vernacular literature is treated by some educationists in our University. It is surprising that when the Committee recommended the study of other great literatures they should not also have thought that the study of the literature in the vernaculars themselves may perhaps help. When they write of encouraging journalism—one wonders, however, how the University is going to do it—vernacular composition in University examinations may surely have been suggested.

A COMPARISON.

This paragraph sent me to Sir Arthur Quiller Couch's "Art of writing." A large portion of this work is relevant to the question of Universities and the production of good literature, but I draw the special attention of readers to lecture II on the "Practise of writing." "Q" says at the very beginning of the lecture, "Yes, I seriously propose to you that here in Cambridge we 'practise writing.'" This is the burden of the whole lecture and I may be excused if I briefly summarise it. "Q" exemplifies the importance of the practice of writing by pointing out how useful is the practice of writing Latin verse and prose in schools and then quotes a very pertinent passage from Don Quixote." "The great Homer wrote not in Latin, for he was Greek and Virgil wrote not in greek for he was a Latin. In brief all the ancient poets wrote in the tongue which they sucked with their mother's milk, nor did they go forth to seek for strange ones to express the greatness of their conceptions; and, this being so, it should be a reason for the fashion to extend to all nations" (a very pertinent passage this to-day in India!). After this "Q" goes on to discuss the main essentials of a prose style and discloses inter alia how an ugly scientific jargon has arisen because of the neglect of the study of English in schools and Universities. But an even more important point which he makes is towards the end of the lecture when 'Q' is exhorting his audience to "practise verse and practise it assidnously." Here he shows that "the theory that political genius bloweth where it listeth, and equally in poor and rich, holds little truth." "As a matter of fact," he continues, "nine out of these twelve poets (of the 19th century) were University men." 'Q' argues, from this, that upon the "favoured few"—University men—rests an obligation to see that the 'spring of poetry' does not fail. The whole lecture indeed is an earnest advice to University men to practise writing English diligently) so that the spring of English literature may continue every fresh. The two points of view of looking at the question of "the encouragement good vernacular literature" are obviously poles apart.

A STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

Reflect for a moment on the position in the University of Bombay. All the knowledge that an average sutdent has of the literature in his mother tongue is obtained before he is, say 14. After that the study finds no place in the curriculum expect as an alternative subject. (N. B. By the latest Senate resolutions on the F. Y. A. course it has become impossible for a student even to take the optional paper in the vernacular at the Matric if he wants to proceed to the University. So that now the study of vernaculars has been practically banished at the High school stage II). The study of the vernaculars has been relegated,

(Continued on page 10).

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

WHAT WORKERS ARE DOING IN BARDOLI.

(BY LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT.)

The workers of Bardoli rightly deserve the credit of snatching away Mahatma Gandhi from his All-India tour, to Bardoli, Mandvi (British) and Mahuwa, Vyara and Sonagadh (Baroda State) talukas where centres of real constructive work have lately sprung up. In this short article I wish to place before the reader the impression that I formed during my happy tour in company with Mahatmaji, a proud privilege I was was fortunate to enjoy.

In one of the back numbers of "Young India" Gandhiji has conclusively shown how and why spinning should be the main plank in all the activities leading to regeneration of village life. There is no dearth of various schemes of rural reconstruction beautifully put on paper, giving a rosy prospect of its fruition; but its promoters do not show any inclination to work it with the pertinacity that baffles defeat. Hence it is that we hear so much loose talk about rural reconstruction but unhappily do not see any sign of any tangible scheme being worked out. It is one thing to plan fine idealistic schemes it is another to put on a practical basis the working thereof. Mahatmaji has launched his scheme of All-India Spinners' Association and he is working it out on scientific basis. He has infused in young men the spirit of simple living and high thinking. He has created workers of rare qualities and has given them the right sphere of work. It was really a happy sight to see various centres of spinning in the above mentioned talukas. I shall try to give an idea of the work and its method.

METHODS OF WORK.

Agriculturists this year ran short of cotton as they could not estimate correctly how much they would be able to spin. They were, therefore, given a loan of ninety maunds of cotton this year and the result is that 1,100 members who formed the Reception Committee of the Khanpur Kaliparaj (Raniparaj henceforth)—Conference all came dressed in their hand-spun and handwoven khaddar. Last year they had spun 2,102 lbs. of yarn while year before last it was only 623 lbs. Fifty-three villages with 320 families having 732 spinning wheels amongst them contributed, 2,736 lbs. of yarn in Samvat 1981-1982. Regular account books are kept and figures are tabulated like statistics of the Census Report. Placards showing these figures were hung up at the Conference. They were silent though sure proofs of the solid and tangible work that is being done. Let us take the example of villages in these parts. In Sagarahpura one Chowdra peasant, owning 200 bighas of land and with a family of 75 members, out of which 12 are spinners, produced 79 yards of khadi. 25 familes of different villages with 1,025 bighas of land and 106 spinners produced 236 yards of khadi. This gives us an average of 50 yards per family with 41 bighas of land on an average and 11 1|2 yards per spinner. Now we know that in India demand for cloth per head is calculated to be 13 yards. We can form a fair idea of how much enforced unemployment there is in villages. Besides the spinner, the weaver, the carder, etc., get their share of earnings. There are sure potential signs that the movement is gathering strength and will show good results in the near future. It is not only a few annas more added to the niggardly income of the farmer, but the wonderful way in which the worker at the spinning centre comes in close contact with the farmers. The friendship thus formed grows into close intimacy so as to secure him access to the innermost feelings of the peasant.

THE WORKER'S INFLUENCE.

There lies the way to get first-hand knowledge of his troubles. The worker is the only source of solace to him in times of difficulties. The village worker of this type gets to the heart of the farmer's life and happens to discover automatically solutions to the various problems of the country-side. Once you can convince the villager that by your presence and activity he is to increase his daily income, he will gladly take your advice regarding

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Anxious Moments.

The whole country will have an anxious time of it until it learns that Gandhiji is completely restored to health and is able to continue his work. His indomitable will, as our correspondent from Nipani observes, enabled him to pursue his usual writing activities yesterday and the readers of "Young India" will not be deprived of the pleasure and privilege of having an article from his pen this week, but we hope he will realise the necessity of agreeing to follow the course suggested to him by expert medical opinion and take complete rest during the hot weather. He owes it to the country the cause of whose freedom he has at heart, the country in whose service he has thrown himself with a fervour and a passion which stand unsurpassed. The recent strain of incessant travelling and the tax upon his time and energy which his accessibility to each and every person entails upon him have proved evidently too much for his frail constitution, but Gandhiji will, we are sure, get over this temporary indisposition with the help of that wonderful power of rapid recuperation he possesses.

A Good Lead.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, the Minister for Local Self-Government in the Central Provinces, has taken a step which will evoke considerable appreciation amongst the non-official members of the C. P. legislature by his announcement that in deference to the vote of that body on the exodus to the hills, he does not propose charging to public revenues the cost of his journey to Pachmarhi during the general exodus of the C. P. Government to that hill station. The excellent lead he has given in thus making the wishes of the legislature practically effective so far as it lies within his power deserves to be followed by Ministers in other provincial administrations. The subject of Government exodus to hill stations at public expense is unpopular everywhere, the popular representatives rightly regarding it as an inexcusable waste of public money. Here is a chance for the members of the local dyarchy to show that they are as keen on deferring to public wishes, as Mr. Deshmukh is, by charging to themselves and not to public revenues the cost of their journeys to Mahableshwar.

On Their Own Legs.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union on Sunday Dr. Contractor, the President for the year, made an interesting inaugural speech in which there was, however, one serious omission. We wish Dr. Contractor had stressed the need of the medical profession in India standing on their own legs and demanding an All-India Medical Council, a body whose duty should be to function for this country in the same manner and with the same authority as the British Medical Council. Dr. Contractor referred to the fact that the local degree in Medicine and Surgery was "only temporarily recognised" by the British Medical Council which had found that the "education of our graduates was not up to the standard and specially in certain branches." Dr. Contractor hopes the medical men in India will receive the co-operation of the public and the Government for the provision of more efficient educational facilities, but we are afraid that unless the medical profession in the country refuses to be any longer in the leading strings of a foreign controlling agency, the public will be lukewarm about the co-operation, while the Government will not, of course, be in a hurry to help.

Kathiawar Women's Conference.

We heartily welcome the movement that has been set on foot at Rajkot to hold for the first time a Conference to discuss the problem of women's education with special reference to the conditions in Kathiawar. The Conference, which is to be held on 15th, 16th and 17th April, will be open to men on the first day and will be attended by women teachers on the last day. Thus the promoters of the Conference have evidently sought to effect a compromise between the general method of holding mixed conferences on educational and social subjects and that adopted by the recent Ahmedabad and Poona Conferences of making them exclusively a women's function. We are particularly gratified to see that the help and co-operation of genuine workers and thinkers of both the sexes will be availed of in spite of the general prevalence of purdah in Kathiawar. The Conference will be held under very distinguished auspices, for H. H. the Ranesaheb of Gondal has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee and such eminent women workers as Dr. Rukhmabai and Mrs. D. B. Shukla are associated with it. The Conference has also been particularly fortunate in securing Miss Premlila Mehta, the principal of the local Female Training College, whose enthusiastic efforts will, we have no doubt, help to make the forthcoming season a real success. We trust all those men and women, interested in the education and emancipation of the women of Kathiawar will muster strong at the Conference and use it as a leaver for promoting some permanent educational efforts and institutions.

WHOLESALE AMERICAN EVACUATION.

RETROCESSION FOREIGN SETTLEMENT DEMANDED.

CANTONESE CRUISER SHELLED.

The Northerners' cruiser "Hatchi" shelled the Cantonese cruiser "Haichou."

A huge mass meeting in Shanghai attended by General Chang Kai-sek resolved to demand immediate retrocession of the foreign Settlement in Shanghai, and another general strike.

American massed are fired with intense indignation at the horrors committed at Nanking.

The U. S. Minister at Peking has ordered total evacuation of Americans, except the Consuls, from all parts controlled by the Southerners, including Hankow and Canton, but excepting Shanghai.

AMERICA GREATLY PERTURBED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shanghai.—The day passed off quietly. A huge mass meeting in the Chinese city attended by General Chang-Kai-Shek and General Pai-Chingh-si passed resolutions demanding immediate retrocession of the foreign Settlement in Shanghai and another general strike.

Chang-Kai-Shek yesterday obtained permission to traverse the International Settlement, but did not come.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS' CRUISER SHELL CANTONESE CRUISER.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shanghai.—Apparently indifferent marksmanship was responsible for the report that the Chinese Northern warships bombarded the Woosung Forts. Actually the Northerners' cruiser "Haichi" shelled the Cantonese cruiser "Maichou", the former using the aircraft career "Argus", as screen down past the "Argus" the "Haichi" presented broadside each time she emerged from the shelter of Argus. The "Haichi" hit the "Haichou" thrice, and then steamed out to the sea followed by the "Haichou" and the "Yingjui", another Cantonese cruiser.—Reuter's Special.

STEAMER SEIZED BY CANTONESE RELEASED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shaghai.—Apart from being constantly fired on, British ships on the Yangtse continue occasionally to be seized.

The Cantonese military authorities yesterday seized Messrs. Jardine Matheson's steamer, the "Kiangwo" near Wuhu, and used it to convey 2,000 troops down the river. In response to the "Kiangwo's" distress signals, however the British destroyer "Wild Swan" went alongside the "Kiangwo". Chinese soldiers were disarmed and put ashore, and three Senior Chinese officers detained. The "Kiangwo" was released, the cruiser "Dauntless" escorting it to Shanghai.—Reuter.

MORE REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shanghai.—Two further shiploads of refugees have arrived from Nanking and one shipload from Chinkiang, the latter including all British residents at Chinkiang except nine men, who are remaining standing by.—Reuter.

TOTAL EVACUATION OF AMERICANS

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Reuter learns that the United States Minister at Peking has ordered total evacuation of Americans, except the Consuls, from all parts controlled by the Southerners including Hankow and Canton. Americans at Shanghai have been excepted.

The British Consuls have been instructed to avoid evacuation unless absolutely necessary.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Mar. 27.

At Kiukiang, American Missionaries, and women and children, are already being evacuated. The General Commanding was approached by foreign representatives with regard to the safety of their Nationals, and the reply was unsatisfactory.

UGLY MOOD OF CROWDS.

At Chinkiang, large crowds in the Concession have shown so ugly a mood that all foreigners are sleeping in British and American Destroyers and installations, and as many as possible have been evacuated.—B. O. W.

AMERICA PERTURBED.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Washington.—American masses, who are indifferent to the financial loss to the powerful commercial interests have been fired with intense indignation at the horrors committed at Nanking, outrages on women, shooting of foreigners and burning of American Institutions. China is the pre-eminent topic ousting, from the front page, murder and love dramas in even the most sensational newspapers which are given prominence to the messages from London referring to intimate Anglo-American co-operation, notably speech of Mr. Churchill last night, alluding to the Coldstream Guards standing shoulder to shoulder with the American Marines. Cinemas are featuring pictures of war scenes in which the appearance of British troops is invariably greeted with enthusiastic cheers. It is freely admitted that the presence of the troops has probably prevented Shanghai from going down before the welter of rapine and bloodshed.

Official concern as illustrated by President Coolidge's unusual action in telephoning to the Navy Department during night requesting the latest news and instructing that all despatches be sent to White House immediately.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH EVACUATION.

RUGBY, Mar. 27.

The British Minister has left the evacuation of British Nationals at the disturbed ports to the discretion of individual British officers, who, he considers, can alone judge the seriousness of the local situation, and whom he has instructed to avoid causing injury to the British interests entailed by the evacuation, unless that step is absolutely necessary.—B. O. W.

PLIGHT OF FRENCH CONCESSION.

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shanghai.—The urgency of the problem of the French Concession in relation to the defence of the International Settlement is shown by the fact that, last night, a large number of the Cantonese including at least a dozen armed officers, some with Thompson guns, assembled in a cafe in the French Concession to celebrate the capture of Shanghai, having, it is reported, bluffed their way past the Senegalese guards. The cafe in question is situated in Avenue Edward the Seventh, one of the main traffic arteries of Shanghai, forming a boundary between the Settlement and the Concession.—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE LOSS AT NANKING

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist propagandists up the river are circulating reports that 200,000 Chinese have been killed in Nanking bombardment.—Reuter.

A "TRIVIAL" INCIDENT.

RUGBY, Mar. 27.

At Changsha, the Cantonese authorities have made various extraordinay demands upon the British Consul in consequence of a trival incident between two British bluejackets and a Chinese farmer. Compensation is demanded for the farmer, who is alleged to have lost four teeth, but it is also demanded that the British blue-jackets shall be handed over to the Chinese authorities, to be punished with the utmost rigour of the law.

It is further declared that the British Consul is, by international law, merely foreign, and that the right of search and arrest over Consular premises will be exercised, while the British gun-boats will be treated as ordinary merchant vessels, and as such, liable to search, arrest, or expulsion. The naval authorities are investigating the incident between the blue-jaeats and the farmer, and the British representative at Hankow has made strong representations to Mr. Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, against the extraordinary communications of his official at Changsha.

It is possible that the British Consul will go abroad a British gun boat, in order to be protected from possible further indignity and insult, and that other British subjects will accompany him.—B. O. W.

HEALTH OF MR. GILES.

RUGBY, Mar. 27.

Mr. Giles, the British Consul-General at Nanking, who was wounded during the troubles there, is now abroad the British cruiser "Emerald" and is progressing satisfactorily. The wound is through the thigh, but it missed the bone, and is not serious. Mrs. Giles is also abroad, unhurt, but she and other foreigners suffered intolerable treatment and indignities.—B. O. W.

DETAILS OF DR. SMITH'S MURDER.

RUGBY, Mar. 27.

It is stated that the murder of Dr. Sackville Smith, an Englisman at Nanking,

(Continued on page 8.)

PROTECTION OF HELPLESS WOMEN.

MRS. SARALA DEVI'S APPEAL TO PEOPLE

KHARAG BAHADUR'S ACTION ADMIRED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 27.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta, which has packed to overflowing, was held this evening, at the Albert Hall, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chandharani presiding, to organse public opinion on the question of protection of helpless women and consider the duties of young men of Bengal in view of the social evils brought before the public eye in connection with the recent case of Kharag Bahadur Singh. Speeches were made eulogising the action of Kharag Bahadur and exhorting young Bengal to rise equal to the occasion and gird up the loins to fight the mischievuo immorality which was rampant in socity and eating into the vitals of social existence. The speakers held the police responsible for encouraging the crime by indifference and inaction and the people by carrying the immoral traffic themselves.

Resolutions were passed placing on record the highest admiration and deep sense of appreciation on the heroism and the noble spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by Kharag Bahadur in vindicating the honour of trampled womanhood and requesting the Governor to exercise the royal prerogative of pardon in his case.

The last resolution expressed indignation and abhorrence of social evil and called upon men and women, specially youngmen to do their utmost to combat the evil.—Free Press.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

BENGAL GOVT.'S ACTION CHALLENGED.

INTERESTING CASE OF APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Mar. 28.

The action of the Government of Bengal in arresting persons under Section 11 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925 without trial and keeping them in custody for indefinite period was challenged at the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Justice Majumdar. The point was raised in an appear preferred by Gerindranath Bannerjee at present interned at Canning Town against the judgement of Mr. Justice Buckland refusing his application for a writ of Habeus Corpus.

In the course of argument, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee on behalf of the appellant contended that section 11 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act which empowered local Government to arrest a person without trial and keep him in custody indefinitely was ultra vires in as much as it affected the status of the British Parliament such as Magna Charta, Bill of Rights and Petition of Rights etc. That being so, the local legislature had no power to pass an Act which was repugnant to this status.

The Advocate General on behalf of Mr. Birendra Nath Paul, sub-Inspector of Police, Canning Town (24 Parganas) raised the preliminary objection that no appeal lay in this case as Justice Buckland disposed of the application in exercise of his criminal jurisdiction, though at the time he was sitting on the original side.

Mr. Chatterjee had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY REVERSES ITS OWN DECISION.

CUT IN SALT TAX RESTORED.

GOVT. BENT UPON ITS "POUND OF FLESH."

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to conclude the business of the session. The attendance was fair, though not as full as it was a week ago. The galleries had attracted visiters, as the Assembly was called upon to-day to agree to the Council of State's decision reversing its vote regarding the salt-tax.

INTERPELLATIONS.

Quite a number of interpellations were answered. Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying to Mr. Kunzru, said that since 1st April, 1924, twelve posts had been listed in the provincial cadre of the I.C.S. The total number of these superior posts in all provinces in the Executive side was 533, and on the Judicial 233. The number of listed posts on 1st January, 1927, was 47 on the Executive side, and 54 on the Judicial side. The number of posts still to be listed was 51, as follows:—Madras 6, Bombay 7, Bengal 7, U.P. 11, Punjab 5, Burma 4, Bihar and Orissa 5, Central Provinces 4 and Assam 2.

The Government were at present in consultation with the Public Services Commission on the question of issuing general orders on the subject of increasing the number of listed I.C.S. posts.

LEE LOOT.

Mr. Macworth Young, replying to a question by Col. Gidney, said that it had been finally decided not to grant the Lee passage concessions to I.M.S. officers of non-Asiatic domicile. A memorial from the officers concerned had been received, and it had been decided to grant certain passage concessions to such officers proceeding to the United Kingdom on study leave. Details of this scheme would be settled at an early date.

He admitted the handicap caused in regard to accelerated promotion in the Department by the absence of passage concessions. He could not disclose the details of the scheme, but assured that the concession would be a real one, and would meet the object for which it was designed. The Government of India were still in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of the formation of provincial medical services, and would make every endeavour to expedite a decision.—A.P.

Replying to Pandit Kunzru, Mr. Parsons stated that 102 locomotives had been transferred from the N. W. Railway to other State-worked railways.

Pandit Kunzru asked for the causes to which the surplus was due.

Mr. Parsons replied that it was due to improvement in methods.

Mr. Chamanlal pressed for an enquiry into past inefficiency.

Mr. Parsons said that no useful purpose would be served by such an enquiry.

Mr. Neogy asked whether there was no more surplus on the N.W.R.

Mr. Parsons replied that the Railway was still over-stocked.

Mr. Neogy further enquired whether there was a surplus of locomotives in other railways as well.

Mr. Parsons said that most of the railways were probably overstocked but asked for notice, in order that he may give exact information.

Sir Walter Wilson, basing his question on the announcement by Sir Charles Innes of the introduction of the rupee tender system for the purchase of stores, asked when the draft rules on the subject would be published.

Sir B. N. Mitra regretted his inability to make any statement yet.

SALT TAX RESTORATION MOTION.

The Secretary to the Assembly then read a communication from the Council of State regarding the salt tax, which the Congress and Nationalist benches received with cries of "shame."

Sir Basil Blackett then moved the House to accept the amendment of the Council of State, restoring the salt tax to Rs. 1|4 per maund. The choice before the House, he said, was whether the central tax-payer should be relieved, or the provincial tax-payer benefitted. If they chose the former course, they would be accused by the provinces of breach of faith. He made it clear that the Government were not prepared to make rash experiments such as the reduction of the sinking fund or adopt such other cheap ways to popularity (Laughter and some ironical cries of "hear, hear") at the expense of the Indian people, or to give up the provincial contributions as well as the salt-tax this year. (Official applause). The reduction of the salt-tax to 10 annas would leave them with a surplus of 141 lakhs only, of which 80 lakhs was non-recurring. This meant that only a portion of the provincial contributions would be remitted, and with a permanent loss of revenue of 312 lakhs, in respect of the salt tax, they might even ask the Bengal Government to pay its contribution next year. (Laughter). Then, again, some Governments, particularly the Bombay Government, would be immediately faced with the prospect of additional taxation. These contributions were hampering both the Provincial and Central Governments. Let them make a final effort to get rid of them. The House would be laying a strong foundation for successful finance in the future if it endorsed the Government's recommendation for the acceptance of the Council of State's amendment. (Applause).—A.P.

CROWNING ACT HUMILIATION

Pundit Motilal leading the Opposition said though he was conscious of the poor chance of success, he opposed the motion to put on record the utter hollowness of the constitution. The Assembly had asked for the presence of the detenue member, but there was no response. It wished to discuss Chinese affair, but was gagged by the Executive action. Its recommendation for the release of the Bengal detenus had resulted in only a change in the form of imprisonment. The votes of censure over the Executive Council and the Railway Board had gone unnoticed, and they were defeated on

(Continued on page 8.)

A MILD STROKE OF APOPLEXY.

DOCTORS' DIAGNOSIS OF GANDHIJIS' ILLNESS.

"HOT WEATHER PROGRAMME MUST BE CANCELLED."

With the permissoin of Mahatma Gandhi, the following statement on the condition of his health has been issued by Mahadev Desai. The doctors opine that Mahatmaji has a mild stroke of apoplexy and that this narrow escape from apoplexy should be taken as a solemn warning. Later messages report satisfactory progress.

NIPANI, March 28.

It is with deep sorrow that I have to give the news of Gandhiji's breakdown due to overwork and nervous exhaustion. In deference to his express wish the news had to be kept from the public until to-day. I have now his permission to issue a brief statement about the condition of his health.

On the twenty-fourth we took the Poona mail from Bombay. He was tired and had some sleep but not the undisturbed sleep that he usually gets in the train. At about five o'clock he felt a little giddiness in the head and later a certain numbness coming over all the left side limbs. As we were approaching Poona he seemed to be gradually loosing all power of locomotion and had practically to be carried to the train for Kolhapur. We made all sorts of conjectures as the uneasy sensations had followed close on a drink of distasteful water and we felt that it was only temporary, especially because as soon as the train began to move the breeze sent him off to sleep. The restful night seemed to have restored him, and he assured us that though a certain amount of weakness had remained he was strong enough to go through the day's programme.

HEAVY PROGRAMME AT KOLHAPUR.

The Kolhapur programme was exceptionally heavy with about seven meetings to address and there was any amount of din and bustle. But he went through it all until at the end of the last meeting he felt the weakness coming over again. He had to be helped on to the car and when we returned home we suggested that he should rest for the night at Kolhapur. But programmes are programmes, he insisted, and they must be kept. So we motored to Nipani, a distance of twenty-four miles, and found that the giddiness, headache and numbness were there although he had managed to get some sleep in the car. Usually after a hard day's work he sleeps like a log, but the night of the twenty-fifth was far from restful. In the morning he consented to a doctor's being called in. Doctor Anklikar kindly came over as soon as he heard the news and carefully examined him and said that the high blood pressure was in his case a sure indication that he had had a nervous break down. He advised complete rest of body and mind and promised to come again in the evening. The news had reached Belgaum, too, and Dr. Kokatnur came at noon only to confirm Dr. Anklikar's diagnosis. In the meantime, Gangadharrao Deshpande had motored away to Miraj to bring Dr. Wanless and he came with him at 5-30 p.m. He also took the blood pressure which he found to practically as high as in the morning. His instructions about rest and cancellation of all programmes were clear and definite, and he said that this narrow escape from apoplexy should be taken as a solemn warning.

The blood pressure continued to be high throughout yesterday, but he insisted as usual on spinning. To-day being the silent Monday he is his own master and in spite of the doctor's advice he has already written an article on cow protection for Young India. He looks slightly better, his movement is steadier than yesterday and his hand also firmer.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has cancelled the whole of the Karnatak tour programme and Mr. Rajagopalachariar has been wired to come to definitely decide about the Tamilnad programme. The doctors are of course unanimous that the whole hot weather programme must be cancelled. Dr. Anklikar who has been regularly attending, examined him this morning and reports, that the condition is satisfactory. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande's idea is to remove him to Belgaum as soon as the doctor certifies that he is in a condition to stand that amount of locomotion.

WHAT DOCTORS SAY.

I produce here the medical opinions of three doctors.

Mr. Gandhi has had a mild stroke of apoplexy. He must not be allowed his usual correspondence for a week. His speaking and travelling programme should be indefinitely postponed. Absolute rest and freedom from his regular activities should be enjoined for an indefinite period. Mr. Gandhi is advised to cancel his travelling and speaking programmes during the hot weather—W. J. Wanless"

"Mahatma Gandhi is now threatened with an impending danger of apoplexy due to high blood pressure condition as a result of continuous overwork. He must have absolute rest in a cool climate for some time to come. He is also advised to cancel all his present programmes till his condition decidedly improves—G. V. Ankliker, M.D. and G. R. Kokatnur M.D."

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH

BELGAUM, Mar. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi is now better.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar arrived here this evening, and proceeded by motor to Nipani, 45 miles from Belgaum to meet the Mahatma.—A.P.

TRAVENCORE'S WELCOME TO MAHATMAJI.

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

At a special meeting of the Trivandrum Municipality, it was resolved to present an address of welcome to Mahatmaji on his visit.—Free Press.

CONGRESS LEADERS AT LAHORE.

APPEAL FOR FUSION OF PARTIES

LAHORE, Mar. 27.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyegar and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu spent a busy day here, interviewing local leaders and making speeches. In the morning they met the Congress workers and Muslim leaders, and in the afternoon, attended a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, where Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar asked the two parties of the Congress to make up their differences and appealed to the President, Mr. Santanam, to bring about union.

In the evening, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar presided over the anniversary of the Tilak School of Politics, where both he and Mrs. Naidu made speeches commending the work of the youngmen of the School.

Later, they had tea with Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdur Qadir, and at night, attended an inter-communal dinner given by the Tilak School in celebration of its anniversary.

Mr. Srinivasa Aiyangar left to-night by the Bombay mail for Delhi. Mrs. Naidu will stay here upto the end of the moth.—A. P.

Mr. Raja Purohit of the Dharwar Historical Association visited Bijapur and delivered a series of lectures on ancient Karnatak history. His researches have thrown a flood of light on Indian history and upset some of the conclusions arrived at by the Maharatha historians.—Free Press.

C. P. COUNCIL AND GOVT. DEMAND.

GOVERNOR EXERCISES CERTIFYING POWER

NAGPUR, Mar. 26.

Out of a total sum of Rs. 15,84,397 under various heads refused by the C.P. Legislative Council, H. E. the Governor has certified amounts totalling Rs. 8,17,859, as essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the administration of the province. The details regarding the certified amounts are as follows.

Rs. 650,000 under the head land revenue, reserved; Rs. 19,250 under Forests, Reserved; Rs. 1,42,699 under General Administration, Reserved; and Rs. 5,910 under Police, Reserved. The Government resolution says that the remaining reductions made were in the nature of token cuts and will be considered by the Government

SHRADHANAND MEMORIAL FUND.

DELHI, March 25.

The adjourned meeting of the Shradhanand Trust was held last evening at the Birla mills. Pandit Malaviya presided. Grants of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 5,000 were made out of the Memorial Fund to carry on the work of the uplift of the depressed classes and the Sangathan Movement, respectively. The former sum has been granted to the Dalitudhar Sabhaya.—Free Press.

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS.

HEADS AND CHAIRS BROKEN

TROUBLE OVER WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE QUESTION

Mr. Govindram Jalan writes:—

"On March 27 one Pandit Badridas Purohit from Calcutta had called a meeting of Marwadis in the temple of Nar Narayan to oppose and condemn widow remarriage movement, when Mr. B. Ranganath Bajaj was in the chair. After the said Pandit's speech, Pandit Durijendrapi wanted permission from the Chairman to support the movement. Before he had spoken a few words there was a cry raised by one section of the meeting that he should not be allowed to speak. Another section was equally insistent and demanded that he and others should be allowed to speak in favour of the movement. From words they came to blows many people were hurt, chairs were broken and the chairman had to leave the meeting abruptly."

LABOUR CONGRESS AT CANTON

PROPOSED AGENDA

CALCUTTA, March 28.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Rtilwaymen's Federation writes to inform the Free Press of India that he has received the following telegram from Canton under date March 23:—

"Comrades, The Commonwealth Trade Union Congress of Australia has made the authorised request to the All-China Labour Federation jointly in the name of the two organisations to call a Pan-Pacific Labour Congress at Canton on the 1st May, 1927, inviting trade Union Organisations in Japan India, Soviet Russia, United States, Mexico, Korea, Philipines, Indo China, Canada, Pacific countries, South American and all Trade Union movements connected with the Far-East, namely England and France.

AGENDA FOR CONGRESS.

The proposed agenda for the Congress is to consist of the following points; first, to the report of the preparatory Bureau, second to collect reports of delegates from various countries; third, Internation Trade Union movement and the situation in Pacific countries; fourth; anti-imperialism in the Trade Union movement; fifth, international regulations of wages and working hours; sixth; war danger and pacific views, seventh, problem of immigration in trade Unions in the pacific; ninth; other problems regarding the Far-East Pacific.

The growth of the Trade Union Movement the Far-East following the national movement in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the war danger in the Pacific the working class economic problems, render the Congress of utmost importance.

In the name of the Commonwealth Trade Union Congress of Australia and All-China Labour Federation, we invite you to send delegates to the above-described Congress, meeting at Canton on the 1st May. The number of delegates is left to your discretion. The resources are expected from the participating organisations.—Free Press.

SOUTH AFRICAN AGREEMENT

ACHIEVEMENT OF DEPUTATION

MADRAS, Mar. 27.

Speaking at a public meeting under the auspices of the Madras Liberal League, Mr. G. A. Natesan welcomed the South African Agreement. He said that it was approved by distinguished publicists in India like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Andrews, who had laboured for the solution of the problem, as being the best that could be arrived at under the circumstances.

The Rt. Hon. V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, who presided, said that the expression, "Western standards of life" was not coined by the Habibullah Deputation, but was already laid down by the Union Government as a condition precedent to any discussion of the position of Indians in South Africa at the Round Table Conference, and Lord Reading's Government had accepted that condition. He detailed the achievements of the Deputation, and said that it had changed the attitude of the Government and people of South Africa from one of hostility to one of friendship, and given to India, by providing for the appointment of an Agent in South Africa, a status which she did not enjoy before.

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, in proposing thanks to the Chair, expressed satisfaction at the terms of the agreement.—A. P.

"MARTYR'S DAY".

TO BE CELEBRATED IN DELHI TO-MORROW

DELHI, March 25.

The Congress Committee has decided to celebrate March 30 as Martyr's Day in memory of March 30, 1919, the first day of the Rowlatt Act agitation on which a mob of peaceful men was fired upon in Delhi near the Clock Tower.

The Committee will organise a procession and later on a meeting will be held in the evening.—Free Press.

Sir Norman Murray, Signor G. Serpi, Monsieur F. E. Monlin, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gillum, Major and Mrs. D. W. Wilson, and Lt.-Colonel Amir Ahmad lunched at Government House, Bombay on Sunday.

LATEST NEWS.

CALCUTTA, March 28.

Hon. Mr. A. N. Moberly, Home Member, Bengal Government, has consented to receive a deputation of representative Indian and European ladies at the Bengal Secretariat at 11-30 to-morrow morning in connection with the appeal for a commutation of sentence passed on Kharag Bahadur Singh at the High Court Sessions. The deputation will consist of Miss Lloyd, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, Mrs. Latika Bose, niece of Mr. Arabindo Ghose, Mrs. Kumudini Bose, Secretary, Sarojnaline Memorial Association, Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguly of the Women's Protection League, Mrs. Latika Ghose and others.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, March 28.

Kharag Bahadur Singh, the Nepalese youth who was recently convicted at the High Court sessions of grievous hurt in connection with the death of a Marwari has addressed a long letter to his counsel Mr. H. M. Bose from which the following is extracted:—

"Let them not forget the task ahead. They must remember that social purification is not the subject of legislation and judicial decisions. The problem of stopping human traffic is not the concern of this individual or that, this community or that, or this Government or that. It is the concern of every individual, every community and every Government. The Nepal Government which has by its recent and bold act abolished the long established usage of slavery, will, I hope, take one more step sooner and make such things will nigh impossible. It its efforts I doubt not the Nepal Government will be given the utmost support and sympathy of the Indian Government and the Indian public. But my greatest hopo lies in the Gurkha youths.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, March 28.

A press communique has been issued:—His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of Mr. James David Sifton, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, C.S.I., C.B.E., I.C.S. when the latter vacates the office.—A. P.

HON. V. J. PATEL.

SAILS FOR LONDON ON 2ND

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly leaves Delhi on Tuesday morning by the B. B. and C. I. Mail for Bombay. He sails on 2nd April for London.—A. P.

INCIDENT AT DELHI STATION

HON. MR. PATEL DISALLOWED ENTRY?

DELHI, Mar. 28.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, is reported to have been disallowed entry to the railway station platform as he had no platform ticket with him.—Free Press.

SCHEME OF JOINT ELECTORATES.

A MUSLIM OPPOSITION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

In a statement to the press, the hon. Mr. Ali Buksh Muhammad Hassain. Mr. Makhan., M. L. A., and Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim, M. L. A., state.

"A few Muslims met in Delhi last week, and agreed on joint electorates, subject to certain conditions. Many misleading and incorrect statements have been issued about this affair, and efforts are being made to show that this was the unanimous decision of the Muslim members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and other Muslim leaders, but this contrary to facts, Muslim interests are sure to suffer seriously by this wrong propaganda in favour of joint electorates, we jointly declare that we are against joint electorates in the present political atmosphere, and regard them as most detrimental to Muslim interests, and our constituencies are throughly opposed to them. Unless the relations between the communities improve, joint electorates will prove most dangerous to Muslim interests."—A. P.

HON. MR. HAMMOND ON LEAVE

PATNA, March 28.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Mr. Hammond will proceed on leave on the 6th April. He returns from leave in the latter half of June, when he will assume charge of the Governorship of Assam.

Mr. J. D. Sifton (Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa) is likely to succeed Mr. Hammond as Member of the Bihar Executive Council.—A.P.

FRANCE AND NAVAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Mar. 27.

Paris.—"Echo de Paris" states it is confirmed that France will not send an observer to the Naval Conference between Britain, America and Japan.—Reuter's Special.

in due course.—A.P.

Major-General Duncan and French, Admiral conferred and arranged for greater co-ordination between systems of defence of Concession and international settlement.—Reuter.

NOT TO RESIGN FROM ASSEMBLY.

PUNDIT MALAVIYA'S DECISION.

RESULT OF AN ALL-PARTY REPRESENTATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Pandit Malaviya's decision not to resign the membership of the Assembly for the present was arrived at as a result of the combined representation made to him by a large number of members of the Assembly of all parties both verbally and in writing. The written representation stated "Dear Panditji.

While realising and appreciating your feelings with regard to the work in Legislative Assembly, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that your resignation at this juncture, will be a great national calamity. It is unnecessary for us to discuss the various matters in connection with which we shall miss you, well aware as you are of the situation in the country. But we may say with confidence that what you really desire will be achieved not by your resignation but your remaining with us. It is a perilous time, and we beseech you to guide us with your ripe experience and mature judgement and give up the idea of resignation."

The above representation is supported by Gaya Prasad Singh, Ganganand Sinha, V. V. Jogiah, B. Perumalla Nayudu, M. S. Sesha Iyenger, Narayan Prasad Singh, C. Doraiswamy Iyengar, N. L. Chunder Kan, Narayan Singh Gulab Singh, Kartar Singh, T. Prakasam, B. Das, Har Bilas Sarda, Mohammed Shaffee, M. Y. Imam, Sarafaraz Husain Khan, Ambica prasad Sinha, Harish Chandra Dutta, Abdul Latif Farooki, D. Chaman Lal, B. S. Moonje, K. C. Neogi, Tarit Bhushan Roy, Hirdeynath Kunzru, Bhabendra Chandra Roy, Khin Maung. Abdul Matin Chaudhry. G. D. Birla, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Y. C. Ariff. Syed Murtza Sahib.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S REPLY.

Pandit Malaviya replied:—

"My dear friends.

I am deeply touched and I feel sincerely grateful for the expression of kindly regard and confidence with which you have honoured me through your letter. besides you, many other members, including some European friends have very kindly pressed me not to resign my seat in the Assembly.

Allow me to say that before I left school, I was taught to regard service of my fellowmen as the best form of worship of God And with this belief ingrained in me I have regarded it a great good fortune that I have been permitted to serve my country according to the light within me for nearly 43 years. It has been my privilege particularly persistently to advocate since the year 1886, when I had honour of attending the 2nd Indian National Congress for the establishment of a system of representative government in our country. I put in my humble contribution in pressing for the Reforms, the first instalment of which was introduced in 1892 and the latest in 1919. Nothing will therefore give me greater satisfaction than to continue to serve motherland through the Legislative Assembly, which with all its defects, is in my opinion, the best place for such service at present, until I see full responsible Government established in our land. But as all my fellow workers know, I take my political work very seriously. It therefore affects me seriously and I regret to confess that the events of the current session in the Assembly proved too strong for me, as I found that I have not the strength to bear the pain and humiliation which they involved. I decided with much regret to withdraw myself from the Assembly and engage myself further in the work outside it. I am quite as much alive to the defects of the present constitution as any of my fellow workers. I am equally anxious that it should be reformed as early as possible. But I think that even with this constitution, in which 100 seats out of 140 are filled by election, it should be possible for us so to organise the opinion of the elected members as to be able to speak after full collective deliberation with practically one voice on all questions upon which the weal or woe of the vast millions of our people depends. I ascribe our failure to do so not so much to moral weakness among some of our fellow workers, as to the fact that more, responsible among us did not take concerted timely action to impress upon some of our brethren the vital importance of questions at issue and to help them to form their judgment. But your letter and what many friends have told me leads me to hope that we shall not let the lesson of this session be lost upon us. In this hope, and in obedience to the wishes of all of you, friends, who by reason of your love for the country are entitled to command my services, I have decided to continue to be a member of the Assembly."

I hope that during the next few months we shall all join in an earnest endeavour to better organise and unite public opinion of our people which is the only weapon with which we can fight the distressing evils of the existing system of Government, and which if it is sufficiently instructed, organised, and determined will exert an irresistible pressure upon the Government to remedy those evils and to expedite the establishment of full responsible Governmnt in a larger measure, than many of us at Present, imagine.

I remain,

Dear friends,

Yours in the service of the motherland.

M. M Malaviya.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT TO BURMA PATRIOT

JAIL EXPERIENCE OF REV. OTTAMA

RANGOON, Mar. 28.

Mr. U. Ottama, after his release in the course of an interview, related his jail experiences, complaining that he was kept in a cell alone for the full term of his sentence, and that the treatment accorded to him had grave effects on his health and comfort. The Government have now issued a press communique, contradicting the statements which appeared in the "Rangoon Mail", based on this interview. The communique states that Mr. Ottama was kept in a hospital observation cell, partly because he could then be under the eye of the medical authorities, as he was suffering from diabetes. In a further interview, Mr. Ottama reasserted the statements he had made regarding the treatment meted out to him, and said that the communique had no legs to stand upon as an effective and acceptable contradiction.—A. P.

WELL DONE NAGPUR!

LIQUOR WITHIN MUNICIPAL LIMITS PROHIBITED

NAGPUR, Mar. 28.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee, at a general meeting, adopted Mr. Banwari Lal's resolution in favour of total prohibition of liquor within the limits of the Municipality, by 12 against 10 votes, and requested Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Excise Minister, to give effect to this policy.—A. P.

At about 9 this morning, the Earl and Countess of Lytton left Government House in State for Howrah Station, where they were given a touching farewell by the citizens of Calcutta.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson visited the St. Joseph's Convent Bandra on Monday the 28th March.

DEATH PENALTY ON ELEPHANT.

ACCORDION FOR A FINAL TUNE.

PARIS, March 8.

Gaspard, the famous elephant of the Paris Zoological Gardens, met with a painless end this morning, when he was gassed in his stable by the City of Paris chemical laboratory.

Gaspard early earned distinction as being one of the very few elephants born in Europe. He was renowned for his talent.

He could pick out national flags. He was very fond of drinking an afternoon aperitif and was a willing if not very skilful player of the accordion.

But Gaspard had his faults and was one of the most choleric elephants that had ever lived in the Paris Zoo. For some time it was hoped that age would cure him, but last Saturday he grew mad with anger because he did not like the hay ration which was given him, and he broke down the massive gate of his stable, seriously injuring his keeper.

It was therefore decided to kill Gaspard, as it was feared that his next outbu might have a fatal result.

At 9 a.m. he was visited by his keepers, by M. Roeland, a Paris municipal councillor who is a veterinary surgeon, and by a chemist from the municipal laboratory. Gaspard breakfasted heartily off a chosen meal of bananas and white bread and seemed in the best of spirits, with not a trace of anger left.

While the lethal gas arrangements were being prepared one of his keepers brought him his accordion so that he could play it for the last time. Meanwhile M. Roeland put on a gasmask and intered the elephant's table. He placed the apparatus in a corner and having set it in operation went out and shut the door at precisely 10 clock.

Through the glass window Gaspard could be seen picking his last meal from his trough and carefully sampling it. A few minutes later he began to move about uneasily and then trumpeted in alarm. At 10.30 he collapsed on his side.

At 11-15 M. Roeland declared that Gaspard was dead.—The "Daily Mail."

HAND-SPINNING IN JAILS.

DISCUSSION RAISED IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Mar. 28.

A strong plea to introduce hand-spinning in jails with a view to produce Khaddar was put forward by the non-official members in supporting a token cut motion under the supplementary demand for stationary and printing.

Mr. Venkatratnam moving the cut recommended that the cloth bought for men in the Printing Department should be hand-spun khaddar.

The Chief Minister pleaded inability to accept the motion as the cloth bought under this head was bought from jails and jails used mill yarn.

The Swarajist members attacked the Minister for professing sympathy with spinning movement in season and out of season, but to shift the responsibility to somebody else when the time came for practical help. What is the use of Ministers, demanded Mr. Saldana if they cannot compel the Reserved Half to bow to popular will on this matter.

Mr. Moir opposing the motion said the industries in jails had been planned so as not to compete with those outside and would it be fair, he asked, if the State should use its own powers to compete with the great mill industry and handloom weaving industry.

The motion was then withdrawn and the demand passed.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY REVERSES ITS OWN DECISION

(Continued from page 7.)

the Currency Bill in circumstances well known. The crowning act was the treatment accorded to the Assembly which was asked to submit to legalized extortion. Was this House going to be dictated to by the Council of State in such matters? They must establish a convention of their supremacy in matters of Money Bill and he would therefore ask even those who opposed reduction last time to vote for to save the Assembly's honour which was at stake. (Applause). He held that both the remission of contributions and salt-tax reduction were possible.

Dr. Macphail recalled that in 1920 the Madras Legislature unanimously protested against the Meston Award and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was a member of that Council.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar:—I was then in another Ashram (laughter).

Mr. Aney recalled the fact that the Speaker of the House of Commons threw over the table the Money Bill amended by the House of Lords and how this Bill was kicked out of the House. The Assembly would not be incivil (laughter) but would civily reject it.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar said the reduction in the duties on cheques, motor cars and tea helped the rich and the only action the Assembly took for the sake of the poor was being challenged by the Government.

Sir George Paddison warned that Madras Government's policy of introducing compulsory, education, repairing and building of roads would be suspended and the depressed class people would be most disappointed.

Mr. Acharya wanted to know what proportion of this remission would go to the Transferred Departments.

Mr. Abdul Aziz reminded the House lest they forget that Punjab was as vitally interested in the remission of contributions as Madras and Bombay.

Raja Ghaznafarali felt that no way had been shown for remitting the contributions as well as reducing the salt duty.

Mr. Muhammed Yakub, deprecated the attacks on the Upper House. He would oppose the lesser of the two evils by voting for the salt duty. The village life would remain unaffected by the reduction in the salt duty but the remission of contributions would go far to improve their lot through education and sanitation.

Sir Basil Blackett warned that he would not have any device for cheap popularity such a raid on the Sinking Fund. The choice the House must make was as to which alternative would benefit the country most. Let them take the final step in the abolition of contributions and save him from putting them every year on a dilemma.

The Assembly agreed by 52 to 41 to take the amendment of the Council of State into consideration and then agreed without division to the restoration of Rs. 1-4 tax.—A. P.

PT. MOTILAL ENTERTAINED

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON PARTY POSITION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 27.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was entertained at a garden party this evening by Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar and Jamnadas Mehta. Those present included Pundit Malaviya, Mr. Aney and Mr. Kelkar. Before the gathering dispersed there was an exchange of views on the position of Parties in the Assembly in the light of experience gained in connection with the Steel Protection Bill, the Currency Bill and the Finance Bill.—A. P.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON AND SALT TAX.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It really pains me to read the reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and to find Sir Victor Sasson voting against the amendment of Mr. T. Prakasham to reduce the salt tax from a rupee and four annas per maund to annas ten only.

Sir Victor Sassoon claims to espouse the cause of the poor agriculturists of India in the exchange controversy and I cannot understand why he failed in his duty to side with the cause of the poor of India. He represents Bombay's mercantile community whose interests equally coincides with the mill operatives of Bombay, at least in this respect.

This is the second time, when Sir V. Sassoon has gone against public unanimous voice.—Yours, etc.

NARSISON.

(Bombay, March 28.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

BASRA-KARACHI AIR CONNECTION HELD UP.

PERSIAN GOVT.'S UNEXPECTED ATTITUDE

LONDON, Mar. 28.

It is learned that the extension of Cairo—Karachi line from Basra to Karach which was to open on April 6th has been held up owing to the Persian Government unexpectedly refusing to ratify the provisional agreement signed in 1925, permitting machines to fly over Persia, erection of wireless stations and equipment of aerodromes. The opinion is expressed in aeronautical circles that some influence antagonistic to Britain has been at work and some suggest that the arrival of Persian Foreign Minister in Moscow is not unconnected with the objection.—Reuter.

WHOLESALE AMERICAN EVACUATION.

(Continued From page 7.)

was particularly brutal. Dr. Smith's finger was cut off to secure his ring, and then he was told that he could go away freely, but on leaving his house, he was shot dead. The reason given for his murder and that of Dr. Williams, President of the American University at Nanking, was that they attended to the wounds of the Northern soldiers.—B. O. W.

CASUALTY AT NANKING

7 KILLED AND MANY INJURED

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Following is the full casualty list at Nanking. It now transpires that 7 were killed namely Doctors Smith and Williams, Harbourmaster Huber, 2 French Jesuit priests, the sailor on board "Emerald" and a Japanese Stoker. Seven were wounded and 3 are missing who are all Japanese.—Reuter.

AMERICAN REFUGEES PLIGHT

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Shanghai.—Presenting a painful picture of weariness and dejection 39 American men 22 women and 6 children have arrived here from Nanking. Their luggage was scantiest and many were penniless. Majority stood up in their only clothes. Many had Chinese garments having been stripped to under-clothing by marauding soldiers. The latter broke into compounds with fixed bayonets and fired as they entered houses demanding money. The mob participated in looting. Foreigners who did not hand over money were led through the streets until they were ransomed. Some owed their lives to intercession of Chinese friends, who also acted as escorts before the refergees departed. Military also subsequently afforded protection.—Reuter.

MORE AMERICAN SHIPS TO CHINA

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Washington—The latest message from Admiral Williams to the Navy Department described the situation in Shanghai as "very tense". He has informed the Navy Department that additional American forces have been landed to assist in defence of the settlement against threatened outbreaks of mob violence.—Reuter.

FREE STATE SOLDIERS AMBUSHED.

ASSAILANTS FLY AFTER EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

LONDON, March 28.

A party of eleven Free State soldiers were proceeding on guard duty when they were ambushed in a lonely part of Kimmage Road, Dublin, by 25 armed and masked persons who had taken up positions behind ditches and fired revolvers at them. Four soldiers who were in advance, rounding a bend in the road, were pushed off their bicycles and disarmed. Soldiers in the rear returned fire, and the attackers then fled, pursued by the soldiers. One soldier and one of the assailants were wounded. The attackers made off in waiting motor-cars. The attack was apparently on a large scale. Police have detained four men.—Reuter.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

AN EXAMPLE TO BE EMULATED

PROF. ORCHARD INTERVIEWED.

As an industrial country America is forging ahead of other nations. The recent telephony connection with the European Continent has done not a little to enhance her position as a great competing factor in the industrial and producing world. The production and advancement in industry necessitates commercial expansion and exploration of all the avenues of marketing of those produces and manufactures. Where there are universities which train up the future commercial men and industrialists, it is but natural that professors of the university display great enthusiasm to see their pupils fully trained up; and in a country where the Government is responsible for the people and their advancement,—where the Government exists for the Society,—the State encourages such enthusiasm with practical help. That such is the case in the United States of America, is seen from the following account of a conversation that a representative of the "Chronicle" had with a professor of the Colubia University, New York.

Mr. John E. Orchard, Ph. D., is Professor of Economic Geography in the Columbia University, New York. He is granted an year's leave of absence, and is being sent to study the conditions in the East. He left New York with his wife in May last and proceeded straight to Japan where he stayed for about four months. He then sailed over to India with a short halt at Singapore and the Malay States. About the middle of December last he landed on Indian Soil, in Calcutta. He is now in Bombay, on a short visit.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN ASIA.

Asked as to what his object of his visit was, Mr. Orchard said that most of his students were preparing for courses on foreign trade. They were especially interested in trade with Asia. The American interest in Asia had recently increased to a considerable extent, but the information in America about the Asiatic countries was very meagre, hence his decision to carry on a personal study and research in the industrial conditions and possibilities of the Eastern countries.

His special subject of study in industrial geography and he is spending most of time in studying the industrial developments and conditions in Japan and India, as also the relative position of the Collage industries with the advancement of factory industries.

WOMEN WORKERS IN JAPAN.

Giving his impression about Japanese industries, the American Professor observed the Japanese factories are quite clean and great care is taken to conform to hygienic and sanitary requirements. The wage-earner gets a higher wage than that of his Indian comrade in this country, and his standard of life is also higher. But the dearth of natural resources for a competitive and productive industry and the uncertain stability of agriculture as a means to sustain the increasing population have made the Japanese pessimistic in their outlook. Japan's coal supply i sy very poor, and her resources in raw material almost nil. Japan produces no iron ore, and she has to look to it in Corea and Central China. She is dependent for cotton,—textile being the staple industry of the country,—on India and America, and part of her coal supply should come from China.

Mr. Orchard is reluctant to say anything about the labour conditions in Japan, as this does not form a part of his study. He however remarked that most of the factory labour is being done by young women between the age of 16 and 25 years. With regard to the conditions of work he said, the Washington convention is not adhered to. The workers have to labour for ten, and in certain instances, more hours, and the double shift system—day and night work is being observed.

SINGULAR LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

It struck him, he said, with the singular condition of the Indian labour. There is great scope for improvement. There are also great possibilities of increasing the efficiency of the workers through the raising of their standard of life.

AMERICAN LABOUR MOVEMENT.

To the people of India the conditions of Indian labour, their poverty and miserable lot, are only too well-known. What a striking contrast is it to see how the labourer in America fares. The standard of life in America, he said, was much higher than that of India. The labourer in America has got a well furnished residence, in most cases, four or more rooms. The wages that are paid provides for the worker a comfortable life and enables him to procure all amenities of life. Labour is itself organising. There is now a strong labour movement. The main activities of the American labour movement are directed to improve the financial and social position of the workers. The unions have established labour-owned Banks on the same lues as any other commercial bank. The struggle against unemployment forms a significant feature. Unemployment insurance schemes have made a great headway. According to this scheme every worker while on employment is required to pay a certain percentage of his wages towards this insurance. The Employers' collaboration and practical sympathy is also there. They also contribute an equal percentage. This provides for the workers when they fall out of employment. The dues that are paid to the Labour Unions in some cases—cover insurance.

The Labour Banks,—are there are about 30 of them now,—are efficiently conducted. They have opened loan departments to check the greedy money-lenders from exploiting the poverty of the poor workers. There is, besides, the Union Employment Exchange. The task of this exchange is the procuring of employment to the workers. This is totally different in the working from the usual headmen, other bureaus who put a premium on the poor workers, for the service they have done in securing the employment.

Above all the American labour has the fullest active support of the State. The anti-foreign laws in the United States are not political, but they are purely economical. Fear is engendered that influx of foreign immigrants would compete with indigenous labour and the capitalists would take advantage of this competition, thus forcing a lower standard of life on the indigenous population. Such measures are, therefore, calculated to safeguard the American worker and to keep up his high standard of life.

I cannot, however, now conclude the above account without a personal remark. Though what Prof. Orchard has said may not seem to be anything striking, there is in what he has said and reproduced above, enough to set athinking the careful leader. The reticence of employer and the apathy of the Indian Governmenment towards the discharge of their responsibilities towards Indian labour, her workers and peasants, emerge in prominence, and our labour leaders and unions should exert to emulate the American example.

INDORE RIOT

GOVERNMENTS PRESS COMMUNIQUE

INDORE, Mar. 26.

A Press Communique issued by the Indore Government says: As statements continue to be made in the press and elsewhere, that Muhammadans are being prevented from saying their prayers in the mosques in Indore in greater numbers than five, the Indore Government consider it desirable to publish the real facts, which are as follows:

After the riots in Nayapura and near the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Hospital on the 14th and 15th February, 1927, the District Magistrate Indore City, passed an order under section 133 of the Indore Criminal Procedure Code (corresponding to Section 144 of the British Indian Criminal Procedure Code) prohibiting for a period of 15 days the carrying of lathis and arms etc., and the assembling in any public place of more than five persons at a time. The order naturally affected the places of worship of all castes, creeds and communities, because otherwise the order itself would have been nullified to some extent. Nevertheless, on the 17th February, it being the Muhammadan festival of Shabebarat, exemption was granted to Muhammadans for their evening prayers in the eight principal mosques in the city. Similarly, on Fridays, that is the 18th and the 25th, exemption was given to them for midday prayers in the same eight mosques. Other communities were given similar exemptions on the most important day of the week to hold their prayers collectively.

The order of the District Magistrate expired on the 2nd March, 1927, when all such restrictions automatically ceased. Since then, the Muhammadans have been and are free to hold their namaz, as they are in any other part of Indore.—A.P.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

WILL THERE BE AN ASIATIC ENTENTE?

Is Great Asia being forced into a gigantic entente by the folly of the white race? It was a blow to Great Britain and America some years ago to learn how China and Russia, the two mightiest aggregates on earth, were coming into sympathetic relations. Instead of being seen for what they were, an exhibition of international brotherhood and square-dealing, the Soviet Government's remission of boxer indemnities, its recoguition of China's real position as one of the great nations by despatching to her capital a full ambassador, its renunciation of extraterritorial privileges, and its honest treatment of the Republic as an equal were viewed as a diabolical plot of enemies of the human race. No blindness like that of those who will not see.

Now that Canton is out to unify China and to champion the type of democracy locally regnant in that country for centuries, perhaps the eyes of the American people may be opened to what is happening in the great continent across the Pacific. No one who knows the Chinese fears for a moment that anything like Soviet Communism is going to evolve out of the celestial turmoil. China has been very slowly developing its own social system in a manner peculiarly "sui generis" and nothing the rest of the world can do is likely to prevent though it will doubtless modify the ultimate outcome. In fact it is modifying it, for the Chinese mentality is second to that of no other national group. And the Chinese are looking far to-day.

It was my privilege while in Constantinople recently to meet one of the best known of Chinese statesmen, a man of splendid physieal proportions as well as of large mental reach, who has occupied with decided success some of the highest positions in the service of his Government. We had a heart to heart talk.

"I am here in Turkey," said in substance this political leader, "to compare Turkish conditions past and present with those in China. Under the capitulations Turkey was bound hand and foot in fashion somewhat similar to the plight of China with her extrality fetters. We Chinese are deeply interested in the way Turkey ended this tyranny without a 'by your leave' to any of the overlording Powers.

"There are of course many differences in the parallelism of conditions in the two nations. Religion complicated Turkey's problems and still does. In China we are absolutely free from religious bias. We have always been tolerant and are willing to let the great religions teach their points of moral excellence to our people. Turkey has had to pass a law forbiding all religious instruction in schools. That would never be needed in our country. We are glad to have the educational help which Christian schools give.

"Again Turkey has passed a coastwise shipping law not unlike that of the United States, your country. Here is a point of similarity with us. China must have the same sort of legislation, but I feel (and others of our leaders would agree) that such a law ought not to go into effect suddenly. We do not desire to bring losses to the owners of ships in the coastral trade of China, hence I favour granting six months or a year to these owners to adjust themselves to the situation which such a law would occasion.

"But one thing in this influence of Turkey upon China I do seriously dread. My journey to this country and study of the questions presented here is going to move many of our leaders to visit this land and draw their own conclusions from what they learn. Throughout her after-war contact with the dominant European Powers Turkey has felt compelled to rely upon militarism for sanction in her demands for justice at their hands. I fear that my countrymen may be impressed with this fact and return to urge a policy of up-to-date armament upon China. Of course everyone knows how in the fifties and sixties Japan was made by European Powers to realise that the only way in which she could climb into the first rank of Great States was through the cultivation of military and naval power. She succeeded beyond everyone's expectations. I dread the influence of all this example and particularly of Turkey's after-war history upon my people. We do not want militarism. Our history proves its uselessness. But Europe may so reenforce Turkey's teaching that my countryment may be deceived into the cultivation of a militaristic spirit and the practice of war preparedness."

"What would be the effect upon China," I asked, "of the passage by Congress of a law providing that all aliens legally resident in the United States are equally eligible to naturalisation?" The face of the statesman lighted up with a most revelatory expression as he told me how the action of America in racially discriminating against Chinese by holding them ineligible to naturalisation had stabbed his people to the heart. Such a law he realised would leave practically unchanged our anti-immigration legislation and admit annually a negligible number of his countrymen, but "It would forever cement the friendship between the two nations and lift the entire Pacific world to a new plane of peaceful intercourse."

What in America would have looked to see China learning from Turkey in her relations with the extrality Powers? Russia and Turkey have been driven together by Europe's and America's treatment of the Soviet Government. Persia has already swung into sympathy. India is seething with discontent over the insults of her fellow Dominions in the British Empire. And now the Far East and the Far West of Asia are entering into a relationship of mutual influence against the aggressions of the Anglo-Saxon peoples.

It certainly is no time to talk of intervention in China. Fortunately Washington has stood firm for no interference in the present crisis through which the Asian Republic is passing and Japan is maintaining the same attitude of friendship—semi-friendship I suppose my Chinese friends in Constantinople would call it, for he remarked, "As long as Japan maintains post-offices in Manchuria and is unwilling to cancel those of the twenty-one demands still in force, we cannot think she is treating China fairly or in friendly fashion." Those of us who know Japan believe that this nearest Pacific neighbour of ours is bound to satisfy the Chinese Republic on these points. When that is done Asia and European Russia will stand together.

Our country holds the key to all this situation. Given such a law as the one above referred to, let it be followed up by our expressed consent to the ending of extrality and to China's control of her customs, and that nation will be saved from militarism.

As one journeys through Europe, gets into the inwardness of the League of Nations and surveys at first hand the Asiatic situation, he realises what America might mean to all these problems. In a very true sense through our racially discriminatory laws we are the enemy of human progress and happines. Our protective tariff which protects no one except a few of our rich men, is damning the prosperity of our farmers and is reducing the working people of Europe to a condition not far from slavery. Our debt policy, our refusal to call the world into conference which will outlaw war, cancel international indebtedness and end militarism through disarmament, our enlarging preparedness policy, and our treatment of the Philippines, Central America, Haiti, Samoa and the Virgin Islands are making us the most hated of all peoples. We can change this, if we will. But if will take a lot of will.

Doremus Scudder in "Unity."

REVIVAL OF VIRAMGAM CORDON.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSAL.

RAMPUR, March 24.

Mr. Kakalbhai Kothari, Secretary Saurashtra Samiti, wires:—

The President, Rampur Municipality and the President, Dhandhuka Taluka, Local Board, have despatch wires to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay and to the Viceroy, to the Finance Member and prominent members of the Assembly (Delhi) as follows: "Great consternation prevails on hearing the revival of the Viramgam Cordon. The British-Indian population on this side are the greatest sufferers. We are in better days commercially only. After raising the Viramgam Cordon we will again fall into evil days. If the Cordon is revived, searching of passengers, women and children particularly, in jungles is too terrible for words. You cannot imagine British Indians here, thickly connected with the surrounding states population as such stand to suffer great harassment. Why should we British Indians be penalised for the sins of the Kathiawad Rajas? Please intervene and spare us the woes and miseries consequent on the Viramgam Cordon."

Behar Government have awarded scholarships of the value of £345 per annum for studies in Great Britain to Kerpanath Misra, Haribar Misra and Mahomed Kumrooddoj.—A. P.

UNTOUCHABILITY AND INTOLERANT ORTHODOXY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the report of the fracas at Mahad as sequel to the Kolaba District Depressed Classes Conference, was published in your paper, I have had opportunities of seeing several people having a first-hand knowledge of the unfortunate affair. From the information I could gather, it appears that the riff raffs of the town were mere tools in the hands of some leaders of unrelenting orthodoxy. Not only did they instigate the mob to violence, but also they deliberately spread false rumours by sending messages to the neighbouring villages and got the stray batches of the delegates of the Conference severely assaulted by the ignorant villagers of the so-called touchable castes, on their way back. It was a diabolical plan indeed. Had only the mob been responsible for the atrocities committed on the unoffending Mahars and Chamars the mischief would have been confined to the town of Mahad. There were brains behind the rowdyism, which was being directed in such a way as to strike terror into the ranks of the depressed classes and to crush their movement once for all.

Only about fortnight previous to this fracas Mahatma Gandhi had visited Mahad. Some of the persons who had taken head in according a welcome to Mahatmaji, also were prominent in leading the mob against the so-called untouchables. Amongst the upper caste Hindus who assaulted the men and women belonging to the depressed classes and even entered their houses to do so were some of these leaders who are usually clad in immaculate Khadi. This is a strange commentary on the doctrines of non-violence and the removal of untouchability preached by the Mahatma. This shows that the lip homage which the Mahatma receives from the orthodox Hindus is nothing but the worship of his personality and has preciously little to do with the doctrines preached by him. Khadi has become a fetish and the question of untouchability has been relegated to the back-ground. Practically speaking, most of those who make a parade of their khaddar clothes are invetera'e reactionaries in their attitude towards the depressed classes. Of course there are a few people sincere in their professions of Gandhism, and one or two such men were rescuing the Mahars and Chamars from the violence of the infurated mob while their brothers in faith were taking leading parts in the crusade against the delegates of the Conference. But for the admirable patience exercised by the leaders and friends of the depressed classes the riot would have been serious. Non-violence was practised not by those who talked Gandhism, but by those who never talked about it, perhaps, never heard the word even. The conduct of some of the upper caste Hindus was utterly cowardly and disgraceful in that they committed assaults on people pledged to non-resistance and also their women and children.

That the Mohmedans of Mahad gave refuge to a number of Mahars and Chamars and saved them from the violence of the Hindu mob, should serve as an eye-opener to those who indulge in the heroics of Hindu Sangathan. The orthodox are the real enemies of Hinduism. They have made it a religion of inequity and inhumanity.

Now Mahad is quiet, but a merciless campaign has been launched in the villages of Kolaba District against the people belonging to the depressed classes. The plight of the helpless "untouchables" can better be imagined than described. Small in number, dependent on the upper caste Hindu for everything, they are completely at the mercy of the latter. A few months ago the Chamars of Goregaon, a populous village in Kolaba District were subjected to a rigorous boycott, for daring to use the water of a public tank in pursuance of the permission given by the Local Board. The same thing is now likely to be repeated in many of the Kolaba villages, in addition to actual violence.

I would like to know whether the local authorities did everything in their power and took every precaution to avert the fracas at Mahad. Also it may be hoped that the real culprits, who instigated the mob, would be brought to book. In conclusion I may strike a note of warning that if the evil is not stopped in time, the question of untouchability might develop into a widespread internecine warfare to the detriment of national progress.—Yours etc.

Bombay, March 26.

"HUMAN RIGHTS."

"A BOHRA GRIEVANCE".

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to kindly allow me the use of your coloumns to reply to your correspondent the "Well-wisher" under the above heading.

"Well-wisher" in your issue of the 22nd, need not disguise his identity. It is clear for one who can read between the lines that "Well-wisher" of the beardless Bohras is himself a beardless Bohra or more probably he is one of those who themselves grow fine full beards but who in absence of oter better work find pleasure in leading astray youths of the community.

Mr. Editor, I am a layman, and as such I do not wish to go into the religious aspects of this beard affair, but I would like to ask two questions to the so called "Well-wisher" on the subject from a layman's point of view:—

(1) When courtesy and custom only prevent the beardless bohras to effect marriages without the consent of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, then, may I ask "Well-wisher" whether or not it is the custom and courtesy for a Dawoodi Bohra to grow beard? The annals of the history of Dawoodi Bohras clearly show that, apart from religious aspects it has been customary for centuries for a Dawoodi Bohra to grow beards and the present-day beardless Bohras are looked askance at and are incurring the displeasure of the whole community. It is not the duty of the "Well-wisher" and his friends to observe the custom and courtesy of the community of which they claim to be members and grow beards?

(2) "Well-wisher" asks which is worse—a clean shaven face or an enforced bachelor life?

I would suggest to him a third still worst evil and that is to encourage youngsters to disobey the orders of the Mullaji Sahib and to set them against the recognised rules and customs of the community and thereby create a form of disorder which in the end is bound to be detrimental to the poor, misguided, so called educated youngsters. If "Well-wisher" is sincerely a "Well-wisher" of the community and if his "nom-de-plume" is not a misnomer, he should endavour to bring round the beardless to grow beards which as he says is a lesser evil and thereby avoid the greater evil of remaining unmarried.—Yours, etc.

"A DAWOODI BOHRA."

WOES OF DECCAN RYOTS.

NEED FOR AMENDING AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT

MR. GUPTE'S EVIDENCE

We give below a few extracts, mainly bearing on the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, from Mr. Gupte's evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture:

Now the question we must ask is, has the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act succeeded in an appreciably way in ameliorating that "inconceivable degree of wretchedness" and removed the ryots from being more bond-slaves of the money-lenders?" In a word with certain reservations, I must say it has not been successful. Other considerations such as the increased social conditions, improved travelling facilities and general advance of applied knowledge have certainly made the cultivators' lives less wretched; but in matters of indebtedness I fear their position is the same as—or worse than it was fifty years ago. So I will point out the working defects and suggest essential amendments.

STRINGENT PROVISIONS

The stringent provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code enable the Collector to sell the immoveable property of an agriculturist under sections 153 and 155 for arears of land revenue. The agriculturists are compelled to borrow money at high rate of interest to pay off the Government demands. The subordinate revenue officers in their zeal to collect land revenue at times actually take the defaulters to money-lenders and compel them to raise money by sale or mortgage of their property. There is no reason why a change in the law should not be made in the case of Government demands.

PATHAN MONEY-LENDERS.

In recent years the scourge of Pathan money-lenders is increasing to an enormous extent. Not only have they spread their business in business centres but they seem to have been controlling the money-lending in smaller villages also. They actually lend small sums of money at a very high rate of interest on ordinary bonds. They generally keep no accounts. It becomes very difficult for an agricultural labourer to extricate himself when once got into the clutches of Pathan money-lenders. Their usual and recognised method for recovery of debt or interest is to go to the house of the debtor and to threaten him with violence. They go to the extent of confining the poor debtor in his house or otherwise subject him to restraint and even severer measures. These people have their dealings generally with the humbler class of debtors, namely the Mahars and the Mangs, against whom they can use the power of compulsion, without much fear of resistence.

RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER OF LAND

I have shown that the Deccan Ryot is being superceded in the possession of the soil by the Marwari and other money-lenders to an alarming extent. Being able to dictate their own terms they generally hold the best of the lands and employ agriculturists to cultivate it on a tenancy under which, in some cases, the actual cultivator's share of the crop is as small as 25 per cent. One object of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act isto check the too rapid transfer of land from the old proprietory class to the money-lending class. But the experience is that the Act is actually having the opposite effect.

A NECESSARY CHANGE.

I think, therefore, the following provision should be made in the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act:—

"Where a non-agriculturist gets a sale-deed executed from an agriculturist of the land which he held for purposes of agriculture and if such non-agriculturist does not cultivate the land himself or by his servants, he shall pay an additional amount equal to the assessment to Government.

This additional amount recovered under the above clause shall be spent in relieving the agriculturist from indebtedness."

Note:—

I would not like to raise the assessment on the land which is cultivated by the landlord through his servants because there is a great difference where a proprietor cultivates land through his tenants as opposed to one who cultivates through his servants though both disdain to drive the plough.

PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

The time within which the validity of sale may be challenged should be restricted to three years. The period of limitation should run from the date of the transaction. Three years, I think, are more than sufficient time for an agriculturist to expose the real character of the sale. I would therefore, like to add the following proviso to Section 10A of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"Provided that the matter comes or is brought before the Court in a suit instituted or a proceeding commenced within three years from the date of the transaction."

In order to provide some safeguard to the purchaser if should be left open to him to obtain a mere declaration as to the real nature of the transaction. It is, therefore, necessary to add another proviso to Section 10A.

"Provided also that notwithstanding anything stated in the Code of Civil Procedure of any other law for the time being in force, a suit for a mere declaration only, of the real nature of the transaction shall lie."

In other words, I think, it is clear that an amending Bill for the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act is urgently demanded.

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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

PLEA FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

"DO AWAY WITH FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS".

The Royal Commission on Agriculture reassembled in the Town Hall, on Monday morning, and proceeded with recording the evidence of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the President of "The Provincial Co-operative Institution."

ENCOURAGE RESEARCH.

In a lengthy written statement, Mr. Deodhar laid stress upon the necessity of organising agricultural research work in the country. It was very essential, the statement proceeded, that schemes for the betterment of the lot of farmers must be well thought out and based upon correct and realiable data carefully and scientifically collected by workers trained in that line and having a heart in the work. There was much valuable information gathered by many departments of Government, but it was scattered and not collected by any analytical and synthetical process. What was needed was the existence of a special machinery. It was, therefore, suggested that for the purpose of investigation of the various problems affecting agriculture and agriculturists, an institution of the type of "Board of Rural Economic Enquiry" should be formed in each province. The expenditure on a machinery of that kind would be a profitable outlay as it was sure to lead to further efforts on the part of the public and would result in much economy in the long run. Till such a Board, however, came to be formed, Mr. Deodhar had a suggestion to make. He wanted the most of the Government departments to publish valuable statistics that would throw ample light on agricultural problems. What was in the least required was the specific direction and love of labour.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Deodhar's statement went on that the problem of education of the children of the agriculturists was engaging the attention of Government and public workers alike and its inadequacy and unsuitability had provoked a good deal of well-meant criticism. The provision made for the education of sons and daughters of agriculturists was too meagre to need any very elaborate comments. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, they had only one Agricultural College with 184 students, 6 Agricultural Vernacular Schools with 169 pupils getting scholarships of Rs 5 each. It was interesting to know that some of those schools had been in the beginning assisted by generous donors and public bodies that had paid large contributions. There were, moreover, 18 agricultural classes attached to higher primary schools with about 365 pupils. It was, therefore, very difficult to say that the provision was adequate. It might also be observed that no particular attempt had been made to educate the daughters of the agriculturists to make them better wives. Mr. Deodhar was strongly inclined to advocate an increase in the number of agricultural schools.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The lack of tradition and the unattractiveness of methods, continued Mr. Deodhar, were great impediments in the spread of adult education. If interest could be created by suitable methods, even adults, who ordinarily abhorred the idea of being pupils, would take kindly to the acquisition of useful knowlege, but it must be imparted without much formality. What the adults would value first was useful and entertaining knowledge which could best be imparted with the help of their eyes and ears. Proceeding Mr. Deodhar said he would not neglect the education of adult women in the scheme of education because, in rural economy, women played no less a conspicuous part in improving it. For the better organisation and conduct of that important branch of education, the school boards would have to provide teachers with the necessary missionary spirit. They must be specially trained for the work.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA.

Exhibitions and shows of agricultural methods and products accompanied by field demonstration, the witness went on, had so far been found of great use in making agricultural improvements possible. He would strongly advocate the adoption of the American method of demonstration which had been recently copied in Eastern Bengal. The Bengal Government had been able to persuade the Eastern Bengal Railway to form a special train with a large number of carriages. The train stopped in the siding for one day at each important town on the line. The carriages were equipped with materials of demonstration. There was, in charge of each carriage, a trained lecturer to explain to the people the new methods and their results. A Demonstration Train of that kind was sure to prove a powerful attraction and was calculated to heighten the value of demonstration and propaganda. The field demonstrations would also be very useful.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The main causes, proceeded Mr. Deodhar, of borrowing were the following: (1) The smallness of holdings resulting in the unremunerative business in the agricultural industry. (2) Very small margin of profit. (3) Deterioration in the productive capacity of soil. (4) Rise in the cost of production. (5) General inability of the average agriculturist to assess correctly his needs and to frame budgets. (6) Lack of credit facilities and consequent insufficiency of finance. (7) Aack of facilities for joint purchase of agricultural requisites and marketing of field produce. (8) Want of suitable and reasonable supplementary or subsidiary occupations during days when the cultivator and his family had leisure to employ profitably. (9) Insufficiency of rainfall in some parts. (10) Speculative investment in sinking wells in certain tracts of Deccan. (11) Occasional onslaughts of pests and diseases of cattle.

FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS.

Excessive fragmentation of holdings, the witness continued, was one of the great curses to which Indian agriculture was subjected. It had not only reduced the agricultural efficiency and produce, but had added materially to the cost of production and had made improvements difficult. In areas where commercial crops could be grown on joint cultivation basis, the loss due to excessive subdivisions might somewhat be minimised. The best way to do away with the unnecessary fragmentation was to carry on a propaganda for voluntary barter or exchange of plots with special assistance or concessions from Government and exemption from registration fees, etc. Though compulsion was contrary to the basic principle of co-operation, still legislation should be resorted to when 75 per cent. of the owners of land claiming 75 per cent. of the cultivable area in the village were ready to join in the voluntary scheme of consolidation.

Mr. Deodhar suggested the following agricultural industries which, he said, could be profitably tried:

1. Oil pressing, 2. Sugar making, 3 cotton ginning, 4. Rice bulling, 5. Rope making, 6. Hand spinning, 7. Hand weaving, 8. Production of dairy products.

As far as possible these should be made to run on co-operative basis.

CO-OPERATION.

According to the witness, the success which the movement of co-operation had achieved was very encouraging. That movement deserved great encouragement in its steady onward march. A genuine co-operator was a far better citizen than one who had not come under the influence of that man-making movement. In Western countries, the movement had supplied one of the most powerful brotherhoods for national advance. It had enlivened people when they were immersed in despair. The workers in the co-operative movement, Mr. Deodhar went on, were not slow to recognise either its limitations or its shortcomings; they only pleaded for patience and indulgence because a growth with which vast masses of illiterate and unambitious people were concerned, would naturally take long time to mature and become perfect. The witness then put down the views of the Co-operative Institute with regard to special measures that should find favour with Government.

(1) Devolution of control and definition of policy.

(2) Financial assistance specially in aid of education at all stages of co-operative growth on the basis of 1 to 1, if not more.

(3) State-Aid to put schemes like Land Mortgage Banks on a sound financial footing.

BORROWING INEVITABLE.

Major Peck, representing the Salvation Army Social Work, Bombay Presidency, was the next witness examined. Referring to agricultural indebtedness he said that he had only a knowledge of the small type of cultivator and it appeared to him that the main cause a cultivator's borrowing was that his earnings of one year were paid over to the money-lender and he was again left without capital for the next year, and so he went on with his inevitable borrowing to provide himself with the necessary capital. This was again aggravated by the exorbitant rate of interest payable, which, when all was paid, left nothing to a poor cultivator. The main source of credit was usually the Bania who, in many instances, charged from 50 to 150 per cent. against which the entire crop of a cultivator was often mortgaged.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES.

Replying to a question regarding subsidiary industries, Major Peck suggested the introduction of Hand-loom weaving on a co-operative basis in each village under control of Panch. Poultry rearing should be a good thing, especially if a better type bird and egg could be produced for the market. Fruit growing was another profitable subsidiary industry. The suggestion of the Salvation Army was that whatever was done, should be done under the central control of the village authority.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Kamat:—How is it that in spite of the good work which the Salvation Army is doing, most of the people look upon your social propaganda with an amount of indifference? How would you secure the sympathy of the masses?

Major Peck:—There is still some suspicion in the minds of people. We have to be selfless social workers in order to remove that suspicion.

The Commission then rose for lunch.

Resuming after lunch, the Commission examined Rao Saheb R. S. Shirahatti, the Managing Director of the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd.

UNSATISFACTORY MARKETING.

The witness contended that the existing market facilities and the system of distribution were not at all satisfactory. He then dilated at great length upon the various systems of cotton marketing, that existed in the Presidency and elsewhere. 75 per cent. of the ryots, he said, brought their seed cotton in docras to the cotton markets near their villages, and some well-to-do among them to big markets, where they would naturally get higher prices for their kapas. The process of marketing passed through certain well-organised phases. From a grower the cotton went to a small dealer, then to large dealers, then to manufacturers, back through another set of whole-sale dealers to the retailer and so to the consumers. It was perfectly possible for the original grower of cotton and the ultimate consumer to be one and the same person. In the present system, there were too many middlemen between producers and consumers. The Co-operative marketing was quite essential to eliminate all unnecessary middlemen.

THE BASIS OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Proceeding, the witness made a strong case for starting a Co-operative Credit Society in every village. The object of the Co-operative organisations, he said, was two-fold, first to facilitate the improvement of agricultural methods and second to benefit the farmer by obtaining for him a larger return for his work. Both those objects were for the benefit of the community at large. The associations of ryots such as Co-operative Credit Societies and Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies were of urgent necessity for the financial uplift of the country. The witness then explained the following points for the information of the Commissioners:

(1) Place of a farmer in the Co-operative marketing is worthy of attention, (2) principal aim of Co-operative Credit is to help the farmer, (3) Co-operative Associations should chiefly compose of farmers, (4) only growers of farm products should join them, (5) the Associations should be controlled by farmers.

The Co-operative Credit Societies should, besides, provide adequate and timely finance to ryots for the following purposes:—

(1) To effect permanent improvements in lands, (2) to purchase bullocks, manure and agricultural implements, (3) to build houses, (4) to dig wells, (5) and for any other agricultural productive purposes.

The Commission then rose for the day. It meets again on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING PRESIDENT.

"Chronicle" Photo.
Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai was "At Home" to the retiring President of the Corporation Mr. E. M. Chinoy on Saturday.

A playwright as cinema actor: Mr. Anndhkar, author of the Marathi play "Bebandbashahi" as Vishwasrao in "The Flirting Wife" screened this week at the Cinema Majestic.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 6.)

schools, panchayats; gymnasiums, co-operative societies etc. Panchayats are sure to become unpopular because they start with house-tax unknown to poor farmers up-to-now. What the workers of Bardoli are doing is to pave the way for such social workers by doing the pioneering work of spinning. I am not here to draw a rosy picture full of imagery of a millennium, that is to follow immediately after the spinning movement. But how can we reasonably shut our eyes to the marvellous results achieved by the central activity of the charka. Let us not wait in anticipation of any concrete suggestion of the Agricultural Royal Commission to give us some supplementary occupation to villagers without which it is getting difficult for them to keep flesh and blood together. To our great disappointment, we find that after much loose talk about village resuscitation, none has attempted to solve the problem of the grinding poverty of the peasants. A cultured social worker does not only become a friend of the farmer but his agent for all multifarious activities. Let me illustrate this point.

Mr. Jugatram Dave conceived the happy idea of performing the marriage ceremony of a pair belonging to Chowdhra community. In Vedchi the marriage was celebrated in the very presence of Mahatmaji, who blessed the pair with instructions of Saptapadi (Conjugal rights and duties) without any marriage feast and expensive paraphernalia. The whole ceremony passed off quietly in a thorough religious atmosphere. Mr. Jugatram acted as the officiating priest. This is the result of the steady unostentatious work of Mr. Chunilal, Mr. Jugatram and others. May this pair, living up to the expectations of Mahatmaji, be a bright example of chaste life to all the people. Mr. Chunilal is an indefatigable worker in the cause of spinning. He puts up with all the difficulties of the country life as a village worker should. Newspapers, post and the railway are not within an easy reach of a village worker. Hard labour and frugal life are the chief characteristics of such a simple living. The fifteen workers of this Bardoli Ashram have taken the vow of serving the Raniparaj (as aboriginal people here are called) for five years. May their efforts be crowned with success and the fair name of Bardoli that was once famous throughout India regain its lost position.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM

(Continued from page 6).

we suppose, to the spare moments of the students' life. Most students read a fair amount of light literature in the vernaculars but the number of those who have any intimate knowledge of the classics is, as is well known, infinitesional. The care with the "practice of writing" is, however, much worse. Only since last year has vernacular become an optional language through which to answer some papers at the Matriculation examination. But even at the Matris, vernacular composition as such is not compulsory. At the University, of course, vernacular composition has no place at all. The result is that from the high school stage onwards a student has no occasion to write in the vernaculars unless he takes the vernacular as an optional subject at the B.A. (under the latest regulations he may also have a year of it in the F.Y.A. class). How the literature in the vernaculars suffers can be seen reflected in the college magazines. Reading these magazines would prove very entertaining indeed if to an Indian there were not also the elements of tragedy in it. The neglect by the students of the vernacular sections and their pathetic attempts to write stories of English life and sing in an English strain are all there. Matters have improved slightly since the introduction of the vernaculars at the B.A. examination but they are still bad enough. I maintain, that this state of affairs is wholly due to the studied neglect of the vernaculars by the University. The University may not be able to do much actively to bring into existence good literature, but it certainly has done up to now all it can to stifle such a growth.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The remedy, the only remedy ultimately is full instruction through the vernaculars and a special emphasis on the teaching of the mother tongue. The Committee on the teaching of English in England (1921) has come to the conclusion that the only basis for national education "as a universal, reasonable and liberal process is English and that in all university examinations the quality of English written or spoken by candidates should carry weight." This remedy however, cannot be adopted in the near future. There are many obvious difficulties in the way. I suggest here a palliative, a change in the curriculum which has been long overdue and which it is urgently necessary now to introduce. It should be recognized that the teaching of the vernaculars is at least as important as the teaching of English and one compulsory paper in the vernaculars be introduced at each University examination side by side with the papers in English. This is the least that can be done. It has already been adopted in many Indian Universities and vernacular composition has been compulsory in the Calcutta University for many years. We have the authority of the Calcutta University Commission for the compulsory introduction of the vernaculars in the University. The Commission while discussing the requirements of the Intermediate stage say in their report, "we attach great importance to the systematic study of the vernacular at this stage, not only for its own sake but as a means to clear thinking. The student should read some of the best work in modern Bengali or other vernacular, and be given practice both in composition and in clear and correct speech." (Vol. IV. p. 103). Not only will a systematic study of the vernacular lead to clear thinking but it is also the best medium through which to introduce a student to literature. The case for the introduction of vernacular studies in the university is a very strong one and rests on numerous grounds. I have restricted myself only to one important aspect of the problem and I repeat that the only way in which the university can create a wide demand and a taste for good vernacular literature is by making its study compulsory at all university examination. If this is not done no amount of encouraging journalism or of improving the standard of printing and book-binding will help.

(To Be Continued).

GANDHIJI AT KOLHAPUR

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

IMPORTANCE OF KHADI IN POLITICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

On his way to Karnatak, Mahatma Gandhi visited Kolhapur on the 25th instant. There was wild enthusiasm amongst the people who gave him a rousing welcome. There was a big crowd on the platform and when the train steamed in there was such a rush, that Mahatmaji had to alight from the other side of the train.

The programme began with the opening of the Khadi Exhibition which was held in Khasbag. There were all kinds of tasteful and beautiful exhibits from coarse khaddar to finest muslin. Mahataji was taken round the exhibition and shown the different samples of khadi production. From here, Mahatmaji motored to Vidyapitha Vasatigriha and laid the foundation stone of the Charkha Mundir. Addressing the students, he asked them to observe celibacy and serve society. The charkha, he told them was a symbol of service.

WELCOMED BY CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY.

At Negala, Mahatmaji was given a cordial welcome by the Christian community. The Principal of the Girls' Christian High School in his welcome address assured Mahatmaji that the Christian community was one with him in all his activities. In his reply, Mahatmaji said:—

"The God's Kingdom on earth as the Bible tells you and me is already in everybody's heart. Only you have to realise it. The way to realise this is the service of the poor and I tell you the best way to serve the poor of India to-day is to take to khadi and help the poor who live in seven lakhs of villages in India. If you will only read the Bible and shall remain expecting God's Kingdom on Earth, and will never try to help the poor, I assure you it will never come."

In the evening Mahatmaji addressed a crowded meeting at which all leading citizens were present. He dwelt on the importance of khadi in politics and exhorted all to wear it. Referring to the problem of untouchability, he said that unless it was removed, Hindu religion was sure to be ruined.

Mahatmaji was presented with a purse of Rs. 2,000 by the President of the Kolhapur Municipality on behalf of the citizens.

SEEKING RE-ELECTION.

TO OPPOSE PRESENT GOVT CONSTITUTIONALLY

CALCUTTA, March 27.

Sir Abdur Rahim, who has resigned his seat in the Bengal Legislative Council as a protest against the decision of the Government not to hold an open enquiry into the police firing at Kulkathi, Barisal, says that, having regard to this decision and the general attitude of the Government towards the rights and liberties of the people, he will seek re-election from the Calcutta North Mahomedan constituency in order to obtain a clear and definite mandate that it is his duty to offer persistent constitutional opposition to the present Government.—A.P.

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LOHOGAON DACOITY CASE.

FOUR ACCUSED CHARGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 25.

The story of the raid of the third of the dacoit gangs which the police have brought to book, was told on Friday in the court of Rao Bahadur W. G. Rale, Special Cantonment Magistrate, F. C. Poona, when four accused out of fifteen implicated were placed on trial in connection with a dacoity on the house of a wealthy agriculturist living near Lohogaon Village on the Ahmednagar Road. Of the four accused, two were members of the gang tried and committed to the sessions for complicity in the raids at Bhiori and Kuruli Villages. Mr. S. J. Kunthe, Police Prosecuter, prosecuted with the accused were undefended.

Balubhai Kom Maruti daughter-in-law of the complainant the first witness examined said that there was a festival near Lohogaon Village. Her father-in-law and husband attended the 'Urus' that night. Other females of the house also went, leaving her and another woman at home. They locked up the house. About midnight she heard a report as of a gun, and some men banged the door. They then forced their way in and after that tried to get into the room in which she an dher friend were. They forced their way in. They were about six men. They had a lantern and were dressed in khaki with boots and puggarees, and had putties on their legs. She thought they were military men. All of them were buffled. They slapped her companion's face as she had not opened the door. They searched her and her companion but found nothing. They then opened a box which was in the room and removed the ornaments which they found there. Both of them left the room when the dacoits broke open the box. They then saw more men who were standing in front of the other rooms of the 'wada'. The woman were made to sit in a group, and one man was placed on guard over them. The dacoits were there for two hours and took all the valuables they could find. Her father-in-law returned in the morning.

DACOITS TRACKED BY FOOTPRINTS

Dhoniba Vithoo the next witness said he went to the festival with the complainant and others, and returned next morning, when they heard of the dacoity. He tracked the dacoits by their footprints as far as the river near Ghorpure. On the borders of a field they found a gold bead and two pieces of gilt were with the ends of biddees etc. The footprints showed that there were between ten and fourteen dacoits.

Ansuya Lalude, a Gowli woman of Ghorpuri, said that two months ago she moved from Mundwa to Ghorpuri. She knew Nama Patare accused No. 1, who with Ramsingh, accused No. 4, visited her at her house. In February these two came to her one afternoon. They asked for a loan of Rs. 70 on the security of ornaments. She advanced them Rs. 50 which they promised to return in fifteen days. Ran Singh had 15 gold necklet coins and two silver bangles with him. She paid Nama Rs. 50 and they both left. As they did not turn up after 15 days she pawned the jewellery together with some of her own, with a Marwadi. Later she heard that Nama had been arrested, and that some stolen property had been found with him. She redeemed the necklace from the Marwadi and after removing the fifteen necklet coins returned it to the shroff. A little later the police came and attached the property with her. The witness identified the property in court. The case is proceeding.

THEFT OF MORVI STATE JEWELLERY.

PART OF MISSING PROPERTY FOUND IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, March 27.

The Morvi State police who had been here in connection with the daring fraud which is alleged to have been perpetrated at the Morvi Durbar which has discovered that most of the State jewellery has been substituted by false pearls, have now gone back to Morvi after completing their investigations in Ahmedabad.

The value of the jewellery that has been tampered with is stated to be two lakhs of rupees, though the exact amount is not yet ascertained.

During the enquiry in Ahmedabad, the Morvi police with the help of the Ahmedabad police have been able to trace 133 pearls and six diamonds valued in all at Rs. 3,136 to some Ahmedabad merchants, who say the articles were sold to them.

Three men have been arrested at Morvi in this connexion, the enquiry will take considerable time to complete as the articles have been it has been found scattered in different parts of the country.—Free Press.

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INDIANS AS SURGEONS-GENERAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When, about this time last year, Col. Hutchinson, as he then was, was appointed to succeed Major-General Symons as Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, there was such pother and shouting in all quarters because it was alleged that the claims of the Indian, Col. Chaudhuri, were over-looked. The Swarajists in Madras were the noisiest of all, because they thought it was a handy stick to thrash the "Justice" dog with. The official and "Justice" explanations were that these high appointments had been, for some time, made on the all-India basis, when one quarter at least suggested that, if that were the case, it was a very unhealthy practice as it would place "Medicine" in the M.C. dispensation under a Minister altogether ignorant of its handling and an S.G. or I.G.C.H. who would be an entire stranger to the province and that it was up to all who wanted efficient administration of a department of such vital importance to the people to urge that this unhealthy practice ought to cease and that the old practice which ensured to the lay head of that department a technical adviser with knowledge of the province be revived. Some how or other, that suggestion has yet to be taken up; even Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the leader of the Swarajists of Madras, has not thought fit to raise the question in the Assembly, preoccupied as he is with moving adjournments. At the time of the appointment of Col. Hutchinson, a friend remarked that Col Hutchinson was bound to make a better Surgeon-General for Madras, in spite of his inexperience of local conditions than Col. Chaudhuri would have, to judge from the latter's administration of the General Hospital. It is very easy to assert what would be or would not be and it is very difficult to disprove these when there is no chance of testing them. However, it is quite clear that knowledge of the surroundings will contribute to the greater efficiency of a good man, and even General Hutchinson, as he now is, might have made even a better Surgeon-General. Also, it will be a much too sweeping a statement to assert that there were none among the senior I.M.S. officers in Madras who would have made good as Surgeon-General and even better than General Hutchinson who was then very much a dark horse, in spite of some kudos he had won at Simla and on special duties.

My point is, it is running too much risk to go outside the Province in search of the lay Minister's only technical adviser. Now Bengal is suffering from the same infliction as Madras, and the chances are that every Province will have its turn and all may not make good as General Hutchinson is reported to be doing. The Indian aspect of it was made too much of then; one wonders how Bengal feels on the appointment of Col. Tate of U.P. and whether other Provinces will take up the principles of appointment on their merits. I wish they would. There is no reason why they should not, as the chances of an Indian being S.G. or I.G.C.H. are quite as good under provincial selection as on the all-India selection. Besides, this is an aspect of things on which there is likely to be unanimity of opinion between Indians and Europeans.—Yours, etc.

"M."

PURDAH IN ISLAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Many persons of this town are struck with surprise to read in the "Chronicle" dated the 19th March a portion of the lecture delivered by Her Highness Sultan Jehan Begum, Ex-Ruler of Bhopal, on the occasion of the opening ceremony of a Girls' School at Bhopal to the effect that Purdah system is condemned by Her Highness and that she dwelt on its evils. The words "condemnation and evils of purdah" alleged to have proceeded from the lips of an orthodox learned lady like Her Highness appear very strange. So far as my humble knowledge goes I am led to believe that her speech in this connection being very brief is probably misconstrued by the audience. Had this question been tackled by Her Highness in extenso, her masterly exposition would have thrown sufficient light on the subject and removed misconstruction which has been imbibed by most of your readers of this place.

It is to be borne in mind that Ummahat-Ul-Mominin like Hazrat Sauda and Hazrat Zainab referred to by Her Highness in her speech rigidly observed all the provisions relating to purdah. Abru Begum, Secretary of the Prince of Wales Ladies' Club, Bhopal, who moved a vote of thank to Her Highness after her above speech was over, visited Rander to examine a grand Female Madressa about ten months ago, when she was, during her sojourn for full two days, seen motoring from one place to another with a veil on her entire person. This well-informed and profoundly cultured lady of good parts is a sister of no less a personage than Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, a strong and reliable authority on Islamic religion trusted by all denominations of Indian Mahomedans.

I should state here in all fairness that millions of ladies residing in Afghanistan, Persia, Arabia, India, and other parts of the world are strictly purdah-nishin. Moreover the ladies of all the Hindu princes of this country, whose seraglios are not at all accessible even to male hawkers under their teen, are staunchly observant of this divine law. Females of their royal harem are seen driving with partitions on their vehicles "Harem" is an English word which literally means 'a prohibited place,' because it is derived from Arabic etymology "harem" prohibited, from "haram" to prohibit. So the word "harem" came to mean women's part of a Mahomedan dwelling house to which no male outsiders except "Mahramat" or near relatives, "Mahramat" means those particular male kinsmen enumerated in detail in the holy Quran to whom the "harem" or women's apartments are open.

It would not be out of place to mention here that some are tempted to imitate Turkish and Egyptian ladies who are now-a-days in the height of fashion excelling even American nobilities and whose civilization has reached its zenith. To illustrate the aforesaid fashion and civilization the example of Miss Zakiya Solaiman, a learned Egyptian lady, would be opportune. This lady, who toured India few months ago, openly said at several places visited by her in this country that purdah was against Islam. Her views, however, argumentative are not to be adhered to in the light of numerous verses revealed in this connection in the Quran. Human nature being always prone to enjoyment and luxury prefers latitude to restrictions. So purdah also being a sort of restraint imposed upon females is ordous to woman-kind. Truly speaking this divine law does not tyrannize over the weaker-sex, but, on the contrary, it provides various facilities by virtue of which females can observe hygienic principles as adequately as could be desired.

The above etymological and other explanations have left no room for even the least shadow of doubt regarding the law of purdah in Islam. However prominent moulvis like Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Moulvi Mufti Kiryatullah of Delhi, President, Jamyiet-E-Ulama-E-Hind are hereby requested to pronounce in your columns their learned views in the matter for the information and guidance of Indian Mussalmans. Whether Mahomedans observe it or not is quite immaterial to us, but at any rate the truth in this connection should not remain concealed from the notice of the public.—Yours, etc.

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI.

Rander, March 24.

APPEAL TO MANGLORI COMMUNITY.

SAVE DUMB ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Please publish the following in your esteemed paper at an early date.

Referring to my letter to the press regarding "Animal sacrifice at Dadar", the leaders of the Manglori Samaj who perform bloody puja at Dadar every Sunday, failed to give me an opportunity to speak to them in a meeting which they promised to call on Sunday last. I anticipated this. So accompanied by Muni Shree Tilak Vijayji Mr. Hathibhai, Mr. Aryamurti and other Manglori volunteers I went to Dadar and found them preparing for further sacrifice. We tried to dissuade them in all possible ways. They gave us a patient hearing and looked as if they were moved. We even told them that the victims may be left loose before their deity and if the deity really wanted them. He was all powerful to devour them. They need not slaughter them in the name of their goddess. Several verses from scriptures were also recited to them by Mr. Aryamurty. They had no reply to make. But two or three men among them got impatient at this loss of time. They rudely wanted us to leave them. We asked the two leaders of the "puja" what they were going to do. They honestly said that they would reduce the number of victims in the remaining "puja" but that they would have to complete this year's five "pujahs" as it was a mandate from their community on whose behalf they had to do this. After the "pujas" are over they would positively call a mass meeting of their Samaj to obtain from them a fresh mandate to do "puja" without offering animals henceforward.

From what I know of sensible Mangloris in Bombay and elsewhere I don't think they as a Samaj would like to share this sin which, as narrated above, is obviously attributed to them. The fact that about half a dozen Mangloris went with me to Dadar, is in itself a proof that the Samaj as a whole does not favour this sinful "puja." I, therefore, appeal to Manglori brethren in Bombay publicly to resent this sacrifice and also exert their influence to dissuade the leaders of this affair from doing further sin in their name. I am sure if the Mangloris who may be against this "puja", actually go to the place, and tell them plainly that the Samaj does not want to spill innocent blood any more, they will have nothing to defend their action. It now rests with the educated Mangloris having regard for creatures of God, to remove this slur on their community as early as possible.

Authoritative literature on the question of animal sacrifice or other humanitarian topics can be had from:—Yours, etc.

J. N. B. MANKAR,
Assistant Secretary,
The Bombay Humanitarian League.
149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

RAJKOT NOTES

POPULAR OFFICERS' DEPARTURE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Mar. 26.

It seems the Western India States Agency is going to be denuded of some of its best officers of the political as well as the police departments. Recently Mr. D. F. P. Reid, who was Assistant Superintendent of Police, left for England on leave, and either to-day or tomorrow, Rajkot will be regretting the departure of its very popular Political Agent, Lt.-Col. Mosse. And before the hot weather sets in, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. G. Lang will bid us a long farewell. It is no exaggeration to say that in the Police Department really sound, sympathetic and kind-hearted officers could be counted on the tip of one's fingers and one of them is the present Superintendent of Police. When it was settled that Col. Mosse was to be transferred to Bhownagar, the Jetpur Talukdar Durbar, Shri Vala Mulu gave a splendid reception in his honour. Now it is the turn of the Police Superintendent to see that its worthy head receives a suitable send-off and all eyes are eager to witness the police sports which are being arranged on a fine scale by the local officers and which are expected to take place in the first week of April.

"How did you sleep? You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

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